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VOL. XVI No. 4.

'FRISCO PROTEST

MEETING LARGEST GENUINE LABOR DEMONSTRATION IN CITY'S HISTORY.

Fifty-seven Labor Organizations Represented—5,000 Men and Women Present in Spite of Beautiful Weather—Big Collection and Stirring Speeches and Resolutions.

(Special Correspondence.)
San Francisco, April 9.—On Sunday, April 8, the workmen of San Francisco raised their voice in a mighty protest against the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John.

It was the largest genuine labor demonstration San Francisco has ever seen. The protest meeting was the result of a call issued by Local 173, I. W. W., to which call fifty-seven labor organizations had responded. In spite of it being a beautiful California Sunday, which draws the people to the park and the ocean beach, 5,000 men and women gathered in Woodward's Pavilion to voice their protest.

The speakers were P. H. McCarthy, president of the Building Trades Council, and George Holmes, Franklin Jordan and George Speed of the I. W. W.

McCarthy spoke in a straightforward manner which strongly appealed to his fellow A. F. of L. men. McCarthy's main stand in co-operating with the I. W. W. deserves so much the more credit as most of the other prominent A. F. of L. men fought strongly against such co-operation, in spite of the fact that such a large number of unions participated. All the speakers aroused splendid enthusiasm and it is unnecessary to state that the three I. W. W. speakers did well.

The Maennerchor sang the Marseillaise during the collection and an I. W. W. band from Oakland rendered instrumental music. This band consisted of twenty pieces and had volunteered their services to assist their fellow unionists in prison.

The collection amounted to \$365.60. The expenses amounting to about \$350 will probably be more than covered by special contributions from the unions for this purpose. When all the lists are in San Francisco will probably have added nearly \$1,000 to the Moyer-Haywood defense fund.

The following resolutions were adopted amid great enthusiasm:

Whereas, we, the workmen of San Francisco, know for a fact that the Mine Owners' Association of the West and their allies have for many years resorted to murder, arson, dynamiting, train wrecking and other crimes, trying, although without success, to roll the responsibility for these crimes upon the Western Federation of Miners—that working class organization without qual; whereas, the evident purpose of such persecution has been to break up and annihilate this bulwark of the working class, the Western Federation of Miners; whereas, this Mine Owners' Association, with their allies, tools and henchmen, have recently crowned the infamy of their crime-stained career by another monstrous crime, namely, the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, with the apparent determination to murder these men through the mockery of capitalistic justice, falsely alleging them to have murdered Frank Steunenberg, ex-Governor of Idaho; whereas, we fully know that Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John are innocent of this murder, as well as of all other crimes of which the mine owners have vainly tried to convict them; whereas, we realize that this outrage against our chosen men is only in aggravated repetition of the villainies previously committed against organized labor by the ruling class, aided by the ex-convicts and the thugs of the Pinkertons who thirst for blood money; whereas, we, the workmen of San Francisco, see in this action of the ruling class in open declaration of war against the working class, and especially upon truly organized labor, with the ultimate purpose in view of crushing our aspirations and further degrading and enslaving our class.

Resolved, That we hereby solemnly protest, as citizens and workmen, against these unlawful proceedings, and demand that our men be set free without further delay; and, be it further

Resolved, That we demand that the real criminals, i. e., the Mine Owners' Association and their allies, represented

by the Governors of Idaho and Colorado and the Pinkerton thugs, be brought to the bar of justice; and, be it further

Resolved, That we hereby serve notice on the ruling class that if a hair be scratched on the heads of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John we shall consider such a crime an act of open war upon the working class and will act accordingly.

After the protest meeting, a "riot" took place. Mrs. Olive M. Johnson, one of the "rioters," will write up an account of it and send it on.

J. S.

BRIDGEPORT PROTEST

Meeting Well Attended by Workmen and Working Women.

Bridgeport, April 11.—A meeting was held at Germania Hall, Sunday, April 11, at which between 200 and 300 men and women assembled to protest against the conspiracy of the capitalists and the outrages committed on the officers of the Western Federation of Miners. The meeting was arranged by Section Bridgeport, S. L. P., and the I. W. W. Local, aided by the Italian Federation and Polish S. P. J. T. Vaughan was the first speaker. He made a splendid impression. Beginning with the Haymarket riots of '87, he pointed out how this was not the first of the many times the constitution was trampled upon by the capitalist class, in order to suppress labor. Coming down to the present day he exposed the outrages committed on our brothers in Colorado and Idaho. McParland, the Pinkerton, was shown in his true colors, the speaker going back to his infamous doings in the days of the Molly McGuire. Steunenberg's character and his trouble with the cattle men were also touched upon.

Jos. P. Campbell, ex-president of the I. W. W. local, was the next speaker. He showed those present the necessity of organizing in the I. W. W. as the principles and tactics it possesses were our only salvation. Campbell defined the difference between the old style pure and simpler of the past and the modern revolutionary organization of today, the I. W. W.

Resolutions were read and adopted by a standing vote of all present and ordered sent to the Governors of the two States involved. A collection was taken up and \$17 were realized. We shall not stop here as arrangements are being made for a series of meetings.

HARTFORD PROTEST.

Held Despite Obstacles—Local Press Overdid Itself.

Hartford, Conn., April 12.—Last Sunday a Moyer-Haywood protest meeting was held in the Hartford Opera House. The meeting was attended by about 500 persons, who remained to the last.

John T. Vaughan and M. Wilkins were the speakers for the occasion, and both did well to the satisfaction of all. It proved a difficult task to secure a suitable hall for this meeting, because the purpose seemed too strange for the hall owners, and the one we finally got we had to pay rather dear for.

That our local press would run down the affair was generally expected, but some overdid themselves in this respect, so much so, that even old trade unionists denounced the blackguardism of these papers. Yet, workmen have no right to kick against the capitalist press, for they are the main readers of these sheets, instead of reading and maintaining their own press.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

F. F.

GORKY RECEIVES OVATION.

Waited on by Many Committees, Among Them One from the S. L. P.

Maxim Gorky, the Russian novelist who has come here to raise funds and sympathy for the Russian Revolution was greeted on the 11th inst. by several committees from revolutionary organizations in this city. The lobby of his hotel was crowded with would-be visitors, most of whom were told to call later in the week.

A committee from the Socialist Labor Party, consisting of Lazarus Abelson, Organizer of Section New York County, and Dr. Julius Hammer, called on Gorky late in the afternoon and were admitted to his room. For some time Gorky discussed with the committee his plans for his stay here. He expressed himself as deeply moved by the reception accorded him by the revolutionists of New York, and spoke hopefully of the final outcome of affairs in Russia.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

SQUIRMING LIKE A CRIMINAL

"Even if they [Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone] had actually been kidnapped—taken without authority of law and brought into this State—no honest man would wish to have them returned if they are guilty of this crime"—so runs the latest squirm of the McKenney Mine Owners' Association through their mouthpiece the Boise "Statesman."

The "Statesman" might have added: "Even if the Governor Gooding, who is the chairman of the Board of Pardon, went about declaring that the men are guilty, NO HONEST MAN WOULD WISH TO HAVE THEM SET FREE IF THEY ARE GUILTY."

Or the "Statesman" might have perorated: "Even if Orchard and Steve Adams are the off-scurings of society, men whom no sane man would believe, even under oath, NO HONEST MAN WOULD WISH TO HAVE THE PRISONERS SET FREE IF THEY ARE GUILTY."

Or the "Statesman" might have reasoned: "Even if the Mine Owners' Association stands convicted of employing criminals, like McKenney, Beckman, Sterling and Scott, to do criminal acts in order to enbroid the Western Federation of Miners, NO HONEST MAN WOULD WISH TO HAVE THE PRISONERS SET FREE IF THEY ARE GUILTY."

Or the "Statesman" might have argued: "Even if Adj.-General Buckley Wells—the hero, who in Telluride dragged the aged miner Flooten out of his bed, brutally maltreated the man's wife, and marched him barefooted over the snow to jail at the point of the bayonet—was the military chief put in charge of the train that stole out of Denver with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone; NO HONEST MAN WOULD WISH TO HAVE THE PRISONERS SET FREE IF THEY ARE GUILTY."

Or the "Statesman" might have contended: "Even if Gov. Gooding's military agent in Colorado, Lieut. McClelland, said 'To hell with the Constitution!', NO HONEST MAN WOULD WISH TO HAVE THE PRISONERS SET FREE IF THEY ARE GUILTY."

SUNDAY MAY 6TH

SET ASIDE FOR SIMULTANEOUS MOYER-HAYWOOD PROTEST MEETINGS.

General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World Issues Stirring Call on Behalf of the Same—The Defense Fund to Be Given a Substantial Lift.

CALL FOR MAY DAY MEETINGS.

To Denounce Conspiracy of Capitalists Against Western Federation of Miners.

Chicago, April 10, 1906.

To All Industrial Unionists, Greeting:

The day is near at hand when our comrades, Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood, George A. Pettibone and their associates, victims of an infamous outrage against organized labor, will face their accusers in court upon the alleged charge of assassinating the late Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. If they are given a fair trial it will be due to the legal knowledge, ability, persistence and loyalty of the lawyers engaged for their defense. By the authorities of the State in which they have, by a prearranged plot, been incarcerated, they have been condemned in advance of the trial.

Organized labor is called upon to defend human liberty, which at this moment is at stake. All those rights of civilization—habeas corpus, the right of assembly and free expression of opinion, the "right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"—all these are at stake. The pirates of plutocracy are engaged in a foul conspiracy to destroy them all.

We, therefore, in behalf of the Industrial Workers of the World, call upon the members and all others in sympathy with our efforts to prevent the monstrous outrage being successfully carried out, to arrange for protest meetings, to which additional funds shall be raised for the defense, on Sunday, May 6, 1906.

At these meetings we especially urge that speakers be chosen who are familiar with the outrages committed by corporations and state authorities against the Western Federation of Miners, beginning at the Cour d'Alene in

ARIZONA WORKERS

CALL ON EASTERN WORKMEN TO JOIN IN ENDING TRUG RULE

Time for the Workers to Unite—Pittsburg's Protest to Be a Big One—Parade in Three Divisions—Capitalist Press Appealing to Prejudice.

Tucson, Arizona, April 6.—I have been directed by the committee of the Joint Moyer-Haywood Indignation Meeting to forward you a copy of our resolutions for publication. About 300 Union men were present and expressed themselves in the hope that their fellow laboring men of the East will unite with us in this Far West in a concerted effort to put an end to the cowardly thug rule and judicial murder of our comrades, who have suffered long and patiently for the cause of emancipation. It is time that the Workers Unite!

F. A. Baier.

RESOLUTIONS.

As the solidarity (there being no liberty) of the laboring class of Colorado and Idaho is again jeopardized, and in the event of authorized violence, a fair warning to the Governors and authorities of the States of Colorado and Idaho, is hereby signified in the following preambles and resolutions.

charges the three men, together with one John L. Simpkins, with feloniously murdering Steunenberg.

Counsel will urge the court to advance the case out of turn and hear them at the present term, which, as far as arguments are concerned, ends on April 27.

HEARST BUYS "PRESS."

Adds Another "Moulder of Public Opinion" to His Machine.

It was reported in newspaper row yesterday that William R. Hearst has secured control of the "Press" and that hereafter it will be added to the chain of papers owned by the millionaire congressman and aspirant for Governor and President. The price paid for the control of the paper was not made public, but it is well known that for months the syndicate of Republican politicians who owned the organ, were anxious to dispose of it, because it has not been a profitable investment.

That indictment, returned by the Grand Jury of Canyon County, Idaho,

1897, so that the public may be informed as to who the real criminals are.

We further recommend that no outdoor gatherings be had in city thoroughfares, but that all meetings be held indoors and conducted in such a manner as to assist in the attainment of our present object—the liberation of our brothers from the coils of our capitalist enemies. It is important that the defense fund be given a substantial lift at the May meetings; this cannot be done as well on the streets as indoors, and we hope that local committees will not overlook this, the chief object of these demonstrations.

The occasion affords opportunity for general labor demonstrations and the co-operation of all working class organizations should be invited. The incarceration of the Western Federation of Miners' officials on an alleged charge of murder, necessarily interferes with any program we might have had for a May 1st demonstration. Under all the circumstances we deem it advisable to hold meetings as suggested on the first Sunday in May, believing that a larger attendance will be assured.

General Executive Board, Industrial Workers of the World, Chas. O. Sherman, General President, Wm. E. Trautmann, General Secretary-Treasurer, 148 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE MOYER-HAYWOOD APPEAL.

To Be Taken to the United States Supreme Court.

Washington, April 15.—An application will be made in the United States Supreme Court on Monday for the hearing at the present term of the appeals of Charles H. Moyer, president, and William D. Haywood, secretary, and George A. Pettibone, members of the Western Federation of Miners, who were indicted for the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, and are now confined in the Idaho penitentiary awaiting trial. Their appeals are taken from the decision of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Idaho, denying their applications for writs of habeas corpus for their release. They contend that their arrest at Denver and extradition to Idaho were in violation of their rights under the Constitution, in that they had no opportunity to be heard. The extradition papers were procured before they were arrested, and they were immediately taken to Idaho to answer to the indictment.

That indictment, returned by the Grand Jury of Canyon County, Idaho,

TRIUMPH O'ER DEFEAT

BUFFALO I. W. W. GARMENT WORKERS RISE SUPERIOR TO IT.

Regard Late Strike As an Instructive Kirmish in Battle for Emancipation—Activity Continues—Undiminished—Prospects for Growth Are Good.

Buffalo, April 8.—The Industrial Garment Workers here have gone back to work, after being out on strike two weeks—a strike which was forced upon them by the capitalist masters and labor fakirs in order to uphold their principles, an injury to one is an injury to all. They struck in favor of one of their number who was discriminated against because of his principles, at the dictation of the labor fakirs. The strike experience gave us plenty of knowledge for future use, to wit, that the labor fakirs, our capitalist masters and some of the pure and simple Socialists control some of the honest rank and file, by telling them that the capitalist label will raise their wages and better their conditions; but the fact is that the labor fakirs with the aid of the capitalist masters force men to pay dues by advertising shoddy garments with the scabby label.

After the strike we proved that the fakirs and the label have a short life to live, as one of the leading garment shops, Kadeckis, threw the scabby label out and kicked the labor fakirs out. That proves that the working people do not demand the scabby label goods; and the masters will not have it because it is of no more use to promote their material interest.

Now, then, the labor fakirs brought one of their leaders from New York to settle this strike, with the understanding that we I. W. W. men pay all back dues from the time our charter was revoked and we could then become members of the United Garment Workers. Four of our active members were to be dis-paying members but they could not have a voice or vote in meetings or shops. Now, workmen, just compare this offer of the labor fakirs in free America, with the action of the Czar of Russia in making up the Duma where the working class ostensibly should compose the government but can't vote directly for their own candidates! But we accepted none of their offers, but decided to go to work after receiving one week's strike benefit. The rest of the garment workers were surprised that all but one of the strikers got their jobs back and got strike benefits, which the United Garment Workers could never pay. That one man is a paid I. W. W. organizer of western New York.

The garment workers here have more knowledge now than ever before of Industrial Unionism. Their strike is no loss to them but a lesson, realizing that the little skirmishes must come before the emancipation of the working class can be accomplished. The recruiting local is preparing to hold a Moyer and Haywood protest demonstration with all the I. W. W. locals, the S. L. P., the Bund, and the Hungarian Federation co-operating. We also decided to invite the S. P. to come to join in with us as they did on Red Sunday, but when a committee went to see them the same Moses that helped to break the strike of the I. W. W. Garment Workers, made a lot of noise, telling our committee that we were union wreckers and that they would hold a protest demonstration with the pure and simple trades unions. Just think, workmen, the same gang of Moses' and Klenkes that would poison all the I. W. W. members, are now going to hold a protest meeting for Moyer and Haywood, both of whom are actively interested in the I. W. W., the first being one of its executive committee, the second the able chairman of its first convention.

The I. W. W. and the S. L. P. expected all this. The S. P.'s are afraid we would mention the I. W. W. principles on the platform and show the workers that it is the only working class organization, thereby exposing the pure and simple misleaders as traitors, from Gompers down to Moses and Klenke.

The prospects here are very good. We have a paid organizer for western New York, I. Shapiro, and he will push the good work along, as he is able to do. We also got a call from a sympathizer at Niagara Falls to come there and organize a local of the I. W. W. and a section of the S. L. P.

The I. W. W. and the S. L. P. are the only revolutionary organizations. Cast your ballot for a revolutionary party of Socialism and have an economic revolutionary organization to back it up.

F. W.

Whereas, there is every reason to believe that the Mine Owners' Association of Colorado has conspired to employ thugs to assassinate Ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, and

Whereas, this organized conspiracy is evidenced by the fact that the principals of this plot have chosen the heads of the Western Federation of Miners as their most desirable victims, and

Whereas, repeated attempts have been made in the past to incriminate the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, and

Whereas, Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, are men of sane judgment, and labor leaders of more than ordinary intelligence, the inference necessarily follows that no man or men except an inmate of the lunatic asylum would dare venture to place confidence in any person or persons (thugs or no thugs) to carry out such designs as the assassination of Ex-Governor Steunenberg, for the following reasons:

Firstly, These officers of the Western Federation of Miners were naturally aware of the fact that the Mine Owners' Association was eagerly waiting to welcome such an opportunity.

Secondly, that there being a strong possibility of a betrayal of confidence on the part of a hired assassin, it therefore follows, that as leaders of this labor organization, it would be an insane plot on their part to attempt such a course as would prove disastrous to the Western Federation of Miners, and thereby place their lives at the mercy of bitter enemies.

Thirdly, these labor leaders, knowing that all the Courts including the Governors of Colorado and Idaho are bitter enemies of organized labor, and

Whereas, the arrest of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone has been proven illegal, and

Whereas, these men (judging them by their personalities, their excellent work to better the conditions of the laboring class) are far above participating in such crimes as the assassination of the originator of the Bull Pen, it follows, inferring from the above facts, that the Mine Owners' Association is using every insidious means to fasten this ridiculous plot on the heads of the Western Federation of Miners, therefore be it

Resolved, that we condemn the entire procedure of the Mine Owners' Association, as a malicious conspiracy, and that we denounce the entire history of the case from the beginning of the Cripple Creek troubles, including the assassination of Ex-Governor Steunenberg, up to the present date, as a ridiculous plot to murder the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, be it further

Resolved, that we pledge both moral and material aid to vindicate these men, and if necessary, to do all we can to stay the hand of judicial murder, and put an end to the cowardly thug rule of the Mine Owners' Association of Colorado.

PITTSBURG'S PROTEST.

Pittsburg, April 10.—The following card is being extensively circulated here:

Workmen of Allegheny County! Arouse! Arouse!

Wm. D. Haywood, Chas. H. Moyer, G. A. Pettibone and others, innocent members and officers of the Western Federation of Miners, are now threatened with Lynch Law Execution on the charge of complicity in the assassination of Steunenberg, the former Bull-Pen Governor of Idaho.

Give vent to your indignation at this foul conspiracy to hang innocent men by participating in a parade and demonstration on Saturday evening, April 21st, 1906.

Allegheny Division will form at Federal and South Diamond streets, Allegheny, Saturday, April 21st, 1906, at 6.30 p. m. South Side Division on Sarah street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, same date and time.

Pittsburg Division at Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburg, same date and at 7.30 p. m., and the General Parade will form here and move promptly at 8 o'clock over the following route: Water to Grant street, to Fifth avenue, to Market street, to Sixth street, over bridge, up Federal street, Allegheny, to the Mass Meeting at Carnegie Hall, Allegheny, Saturday evening, April 21st, 1906, 8 p. m. Speakers: Eugene V. Debs, Ben Hanford, and Chas. O. Sherman.

As usual, the capitalist press, is appealing to prejudice. It states that the demonstration will be held exclusively by the Socialists (as its readers misconceive the truth); thanks to its perversion of the truth. But that will not avail them any; the movement in behalf of the demonstration is too big to be put down by such tactics.

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Knipperdolings with Guile

In a long article on the subject of the ownership of the Socialist press, the Volkszeitung Corporation utters itself through the columns of its English organ, "The Worker," of the 14th of this month, against the Manifesto of the New Jersey Unity Conference. The American Movement must be sincerely thankful for the article. The defense of an error over exposes more of its vulnerable points and thereby tends to help confute it. Private ownership of the American Socialist press is a serious error, which the Manifesto of the Unity Conference proves to be a perpetual threat to the party's welfare, being a perpetual threat to that fulness of information and that civilized right of free speech without which no organization can weather the revolutionary storm. The article contains three main points. These resolve themselves into an argument against "Tyranny!" and imply a plea for "Freedom!" The dynamite of the reasoning that Socialism applies to capitalism blows up all the "points" in the Volkszeitung Corporation's argument.

The approaching party of the united Socialists, which is throwing its unmistakable shadow before it, is warned by the Volkszeitung Corporation against the terroristic consequences that would inevitably result from the "centralization" proposed by the New Jersey Manifesto. In condensed form, the argument is this: "With the best of intentions" and "quite honestly," the "party officers," "without a doubt that they are acting for the good of the cause," will suppress "statements of fact and opinion" opposed "to what seems to them to be the correct view"; the result would be that dissenters would be placed before a dilemma, if the word may be allowed—they would either have "to keep silence," or "be content with the inadequate presentation of their views allowed by the party press," or, third, "go to the capitalist press, there being no independent Socialist papers," for the presentation of their views—all of which "some millions of millions to one," the public is told, would befall. On the desk on which we are writing lies a yellow-covered 32-page pamphlet issued against Socialism, and recently sent to this office. Its author is the Jesuit Father, William Poland of St. Louis. The exquisite affectation of fairness practiced by the Volkszeitung Corporation argument forcibly reminds one of the exquisite affectation of fairness noticeable in the Jesuit Father's onslaught on Socialism. The method of reasoning, which the thick layer of seeming candor and fairness is meant to conceal, is also strikingly identical in both. That method of reasoning is this—raise the bugaboo of future tyranny, in order to leave people a prey to present and actual tyranny. The Jesuit Father aims at frightening people with the bugaboo of Socialist tyranny, so that people may acquiesce in the actual tyranny of capitalism as freedom; the Volkszeitung Corporation seeks to frighten its party members with the bugaboo of party-ownership tyranny, so they may acquiesce in the actual tyranny that private ownership subjects them to, and so they may be induced to consider their present status one of free press and free speech. All capitalist arguments, regarding the tyranny that would result from the Socialist State, proceed upon the suppression of one fact and the denial of another—the fact suppressed is that the insecurity of a living

being removed, removed also is the occasion for the wrongful acts that insecurity drives man to; the fact denied is that capitalism is a form of slavery. The Volkszeitung Corporation argument closely follows that system. It suppresses a vital fact, and seeks to blur over a glaring one. The fact it suppresses is that the national officers consist, with the exception of the National Secretary and national Editor, of National Committeemen, each elected by his own State, and that—even if this were not guarantee enough against the contingency of a majority of these, "with the best of intentions," "quite honestly" and "without a doubt that they are acting for the good of the cause," suppressing or misrepresenting the views of a minority—THERE IS THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION OF THE IMPERATIVE MANDATE OR REFERENDUM, WHICH RESERVES TO ANY TANGIBLE MINORITY ITS SOVEREIGN RIGHT TO BE HEARD. The staunchest ship makes bilge water. Nothing human is perfect: even the celestial mechanism is not. Here and there wrong may befall in the structurally best planned organization; such a thing is conceivable even in the Socialist Republic. What, however, the facts render indisputable is that the "trilemma," before which the Volkszeitung Corporation manoeuvres the dissenters, is a pure figment of its brain, resting on the suppressed fact of the referendum. What "millions of millions to one" will regularly happen is precisely the opposite of that dire "trilemma"—as precisely the opposite as the status of the citizen in the Socialist Republic must be the opposite of the dire picture of dependence and enslavement which the Jesuit Father Poland fabricates.

The Volkszeitung Corporation next proceeds to admit with much show of candor that the danger, of opposition views being suppressed by the Editors of its own privately owned papers, is no less than would be with party-owned papers, but, it argues, in the case of the privately-owned press no harm will result to the party or to dissenters, because—mark the BECAUSE—should its Editors "unduly favor one side of a controversy," then, "what they refuse to print will yet reach their readers through the 'Toledo Socialist,' or the 'Chicago Socialist,' or the 'Social Democratic Herald,' or the 'Appeal to Reason,'" whereas "if all these papers were edited under a centralized control, they would no longer check and balance each other." In other words, opposition views, shut out of one privately-owned paper, would be admitted in others; the membership, being free to change papers, would therefore be free to acquire information. Even more unmistakably than the line of argument first dissected, does this second line of argument bear the earmarks of what Marx terms "vulgar bourgeois reasoning." It is the stereotyped argument of capitalism against Socialism and in its own favor that, under Socialism, the worker is "chained to one master, the State," whereas, under capitalism, the worker is free, free, FREE to change employers, to leave one employer and take another. The Socialist knows that this is false—all the false because of its seeming truth. Employers, true enough, are DIFFERENT persons, but their conduct towards the workingman is IDENTICAL: their class interests weld them practically into ONE and the SAME body. Employes, true enough, can go

through the gymnastics of "changing employers," but the change is in seeming only; they remain de facto "chained to one master"—the capitalist class; whatever employer they go to is a wage-slave driver, they the wage slaves. Just so with these privately-owned papers; just so with the innocent Socialist Party men who may look for relief from the one to other. The Movement has, on this subject also, the experimental stage behind it. Great must be the comfort of a New York Socialist Party man, who, anxious to hear about the New Jersey Unity Conference, for instance, and finding that his New York privately-owned press either forges or wholly suppresses the reports of the same, or falsifies and mutilates them, as the New Jersey Unity conferees indignantly attested,—great must be the comfort of such a New York Socialist Party man if, thinking he changes master he turns, for instance, to the "Toledo Socialist" and finds the reports at first garbled—just as in his New York papers—and then wholly excluded on the pretext that the conference is not a national one; or when he turns to any other of those other privately-owned papers and finds the subject as absolutely "killed with silence"! Pleasurable must be the solace to the Socialist Party reader of the "Social Democratic Herald," "Toledo Socialist," "Appeal to Reason," or "Chicago Socialist," who, desirous of information upon the doings of the I. W. W., and finding none of it in those papers, decides to change master by taking the papers of the Volkszeitung Corporation, only to discover that the information he pants after is there also ignored on the pretext that "the I. W. W. has its own organ wherein to fight its battles," or is dished up in forged style, as was done in the instance of the capmakers! How exquisite is such a Socialist Party man's "freedom of choice"! Nor could it be otherwise. The experience that such a Socialist Party man would be making with his several privately-owned papers is the identical experience which, if he is a wage-slave, he regularly makes with his several employers. Though employers may compete and cut one another's throat, their class interests place them "under the centralized control of capitalist interests; and so, though the several privately-owned Socialist Party papers may grow at and compete with one another, the identity of their material interests, and of the sources of the same, hold them, as in a vise, "UNDER A CENTRALIZED CONTROL." With privately-owned Socialist papers that "centralized control" is held by the subsidies they receive from capitalist sources in the shape of advertisements, and from the caricatures of capitalists, the craft Union labor leader grafter, in the shape of hush-money or gouger fees—all of which was recently demonstrated with regard to the Volkszeitung Corporation in the infamous instance of the brewery bosses advertisements and its defense and gougerism in behalf of the now absconding Union treasurer Niedermeyer. "Centralized control" exists and must exist in all organizations. He who claims the contrary is a visionary; if not a visionary then he seeks to deceive. There is a "centralized control" of a privately-owned as well as of a party-owned press. The difference lies in this—the "centralized control" of a party-owned press lies WITHIN, the "centralized control" of a privately-owned press lies WITHOUT the party. As a consequence of the sharply marked difference,

in the former case, the party membership has the last, the supreme word; in the latter instance the party stands, or, rather, lies supinely impotent.

Finally, the third point consists in a peroration to the "leitmotif" of a quotation from Kautsky—"In material production collectivism; in intellectual production anarchy."—Last year a number of S. P. men were expelled by the New York City S. P. for having voted for Hearst. Had those expelled S. P. members quoted the numerous passages that might be quoted from numerous illustrious men—from Sidney down to Kent—in which, warming up for democratic institutions, these apostles of political freedom extolled the "untrammeled ballot in the hand of the citizen,"—had those expelled S. P. members quoted such passages in justification of their voting for Hearst, despite their S. P. membership, and claimed that to discipline them was to "trammel the ballot," they would have been justly laughed at for idiots. The Sidney-Kent rhapsodies over the "untrammeled ballot in the hand of the citizen" was no wise done violence to by the expulsion of those S. P. men. The ballot remained untrammeled in their hands. They could do with it what they pleased. It had pleased them to join an organization pledged to use the ballot in its own behalf. Their failing to do so violated their freely made pledge; the violation entailed discipline, the discipline of—what? of having their sovereign right of suffrage trammelled? Not at all—of being expelled and thereby fully restored to the untrammeled disposal of their ballot, untrammeled even by their own pledge freely made to the organization. It would be idiotic to claim that a political organization, which demands of its members that they support its ticket "trammels the ballot." For obviously the identical reason it is idiotic to set up the principle that, because in the Socialist state, after the accomplishment of the Social Revolution and the establishment of the Socialist Republic, there will be "anarchy in intellectual production," therefore, a propagandistic organization of Socialism, an organization that is building up its lines under the very fire of capitalism, must also adopt anarchy in its propaganda, that is, must be compelled to admit to membership the private owners of papers, who can preach anarchistically what "Socialism" they please. Such a posture, where sincerely held, is a heel-over-head, cart-before-the-horse posture. There are people of such naivete that the sound of an abstract thought fairly intoxicates them, and renders them delirious. History has many an instance of such. A humorous-tragic one was furnished during the Lutheran Reformation. A set of people, men and women, led by one Knipperdoling, from whom the sect received its name, heard the Lutheran words "the naked truth," whereupon they stripped and ran about wild as the "Naked Truth." Is the Volkszeitung Corporation such an inebriate on an abstract idea, on the idea of "Freedom of the Press," in this instance? Let facts speak. The "American Labor Union Journal" for November, 1904, had an article in which it stated that it was "in receipt of two letters from New York City in which the writers took it to task for publishing an advertisement of literature from the Socialist Labor Party." The article bore the fitting title: "Modern Heresy-Hunters." Fain would we give the names of those writers, of those inebriates on the "Freedom of the Press." Their names, mentioned in this connection, would tell

the tale that is told by the name of Harper, who, nine years ago, published in his "Harper's Weekly" an article slandering Socialists as debauchees, with himself posing as a "pillar of morality," and within a week after was caught by the Police in a debauch with "Little Egypt" and other prostitutes. But we are not at liberty to give the names of those writers, at least not yet. Nor is it necessary. The article in the "A. L. U. Journal" is quite sufficiently explicit as to the camp from which the letters proceeded.

The strongest explosion under a boulder sometimes leaves a few rocks sticking out. Should there be anything left of the Volkszeitung Corporation's argument after the dynamite just applied to it, and in order to make certain that the path is made clear of such impediments to the understanding of the important issue—the ownership of the party press—we shall apply one more blast as a finishing touch.

The Volkszeitung Corporation's argument states that if the "New Jersey Scheme" goes through there will be no independent Socialist papers—meaning by "independent" Socialist papers, papers independent of the party. The statement is insinuated in parentheses. The statement has no foundation in truth. There is not a line, or a word, in the New Jersey Manifesto to justify the conclusion that the Conference was stupid enough to imagine that the party, which it labored to rear, would have the power, even if it would, to prevent any man, or set of men, from setting up a paper and run it to suit themselves, independent of the party.

The position of a bona fide, enlightened and no-man's-foot political organization of Socialism, on the subject of the ownership of the press, is that so important a weapon as the press, which assumes to speak for it, shall be, from top to bottom, amenable to it alone. Such a party could not, if it would, and it certainly would not, if it could, deprive any one from the right of setting up his own private paper—but the rights of such a paper and of the party must be MUTUAL, not UNILATERAL. The paper is free to be independent of the party, but THE PARTY MUST BE EQUALLY FREE TO BE INDEPENDENT OF THE PAPER. The independence, that a privately-owned paper enjoys of the party, results from the party, as party, having to seat in the paper's council, and no supreme voice over the paper's acts; inversely, no party can be independent of a paper if that paper, through its owners, has a seat in the councils of the party, and wields over the party's acts a voice so supreme that the party is impotent to silence. The Volkszeitung Corporation demands its own independence of the party—a right that no one denies it—and the simultaneous dependence of the party upon it—an imposition that no enlightened political body of Socialism will tolerate.

The "Freedom" woven on the banner of the apostles of a privately-owned press is of identical web with the "Freedom" displayed on the banner of capitalism—a mask to hide the chains concealed in its folds. Pithily does the New Jersey Manifesto sum up the facts in the case—the privately-owned press is a "perpetual threat to the party's welfare, being A PERPETUAL THREAT TO THAT FULLNESS OF INFORMATION AND THAT CIVILIZED RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH WITHOUT WHICH NO ORGANIZATION CAN WEATHER THE REVOLUTIONARY STORM."

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Albany, N. Y.:
H. Schrader, 69 Catherine street.
Auburn, N. Y.
Frank L. Brannick, 18 Madison ave.
Baltimore, Md.:
Robert W. Stevens, 632 Columbia ave.
Berkeley, Cal.:
A. C. Hoffman, 1617 Oregon street.
Boston, Mass.:
F. Bohmbach, 87 Lamartine street.
Bridgeport, Conn.:
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Buffalo, N. Y.:
Emanuel Hawk, 71 Ivy street.
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Meriden, Conn.:
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THE PREAMBLE OF THE

Industrial Workers of the World

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT UNION TEMPLE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., JULY 10, 1905.

BY DANIEL DE LEON.

IN PAMPHLET FORM

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62 PER 100.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,

2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

PARLIAMENTARY LOG-ROLLING BY SOCIALISTS SEVERELY CONDEMNED IN ITALY AND IN HOLLAND—RUSSIAN REVOLUTION STILL UNCRUSHED—JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY SPRINGS INTO LIFE AGAIN—OTHER INTERNATIONAL NOTES.

BELGIUM.

The elections for the legislature will take place on May 27. Anvers, which has so far had but one member, Dr. Terwagne, now presents another candidate, Jef Groener, the active secretary of the diamond-cutters' union.

DENMARK.

At Aalborg, a Social Democrat having been elected to the School Commission, the supervisor of religion of the town in accordance with the desires of the conservatives, refused to ratify the election. His pretext was that the elected candidate did not belong to the state religion, in spite of the fact that the law expressly forbids any discrimination on that score.

AUSTRALIA.

By recent statistics, it is shown that 1,250,000 persons, comprising the capitalist class, possess a total wealth of

\$2,340,000,000. The middle class, numbering 3,750,000 persons, possesses \$980,000,000. Third, the expropriated class, with 38,000,000 members, has but a total holding of \$3,500,000,000. And they say that Australia is the freest country of all!

RUSSIA.

The total crimes of Czarism for 1905 reach the number of 14,136 killed and 19,524 wounded. The prisons are still full, and every day, in order to make room, prisoners are hauled out by the dozen and executed, without the slightest formality, right in the court-yard of the prison.

Yet, notwithstanding these inhuman measures, the Revolution is not dead. There is a constant succession of strikes, military revolts, and murders by the enraged mob of infamous police, who place their arms at the service of the rage and gite of the government. The

JAPAN.

In spite of the suppression of Socialist organs and the imprisonment of members, the Japanese Socialist party has again been launched, with a staunch body of revolutionists in Tokyo holding the works. Work has again been taken up actively, and the prospects are brighter than ever before.

The universal suffrage movement is making marked progress. In spite of a deep snow, a large body marched to the Parliament building and presented their petition. At a meeting subsequently called to consult on the bill for universal suffrage, a dozen M. P.'s from various political parties were present, and pledged themselves to introduce the bill into the lower house. If it becomes a law, the present number of voters will be increased by 150 per cent.

GERMANY.

At Hamburg, the Party, in con-

junction with the trades-unions, have arranged to celebrate the First of May by a grand demonstration parade, which will be held in the afternoon, and be followed by public mass meetings.

In this city (Hamburg), the Party now can count on 22,000 adherents; ten years ago there were barely 9,000.

At a large meeting held under the auspices of the trades unions of Zittau, Citizen Langhorst, a member of the Party, who at the last trade union congress at Cologne supported powerfully the tactics of the general strike, declared that the opinion he had formerly held on the subject he now believed to be erroneous, and that he believed that many of the delegates had given their views without mature consideration. If the congress had been held a few days later, he thought, their conclusions would certainly have been different.

HOLLAND.

The Party Convention took place at Paques. Among the topics discussed were universal suffrage, labor laws, the anti-militarist propaganda, matters of policy in the Socialist press, and a change of editorship.

There is a good deal of commotion over an old rag of a law establishing the conditions of labor contracts, a law good for nothing, and one which the

Dutch chamber has set itself about patching up, pursuant to the urgent protests of organized labor. The latter, that is, the Party and the trades unions, represented by their joint Agitation Committee, find the law as patched up, just as little acceptable as before. But the Socialist delegation in parliament, which assisted at the mournful birth of the law, and superintended the heroic efforts of the government to bring it forth have been over-copiously aggrieved at its ill reception. This has brought about a disagreement between them and the rest of the Party, which will have to be settled by national convention.

ITALY.

The Socialist group in Parliament has unanimously adopted a motion of Ferri's refusing, in the first place, a vote of confidence in the Cabinet, but deciding to vote, for this once, for Sonnino, in order to prevent the return of a pseudo-liberal government. The group, by this declaration, has placed itself in direct opposition with the decisions of the convention and the Central Council.

The administration of the Party has published a declaration confirming its former attitude, and referring to the action of the group. The following passage occurs in it:

"The only excuse the group in par-

liament could fall back on to justify its act, would be the fear of seeing the state fall into the hands of traffickers. But it is a most grave error thus to limit the action of a revolutionary party, and make it the guardian of the administrative honesty of its adversary. However prejudicial governmental malfeasance may be to the proletariat, the cause of the exploitation of which they are the victims dwells in the capitalist system and in even the most honest administration of a class government. In their effort to protect the State from incidental evils, the Socialist members have forgotten the principal causes of proletarian misery and servitude."

bee, Ariz., 6; H. Beck, Indianapolis, Ind., 5; R. Thumann, Cincinnati, O., 5; The Miners' Magazine, Denver, Colo., 5.

Prepaid cards sold: Section Allegheny County, Pa., \$5; K. P. Miller, Letcher, Calif., \$2.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

The following items will give an idea of the business done the last week. Leaflets, I. W. W.: General Agitation Committee, Paterson, N. J., 1,000; Chicago headquarters of the I. W. W., 20,000.

Moyer-Haywood leaflet: Sections: Schenectady, N. Y., 5,000; St. Paul, Minn., 1,600; Boston, Mass., 2,000; and 1,000 each to Duluth, Minn., Houston, Tex., Chicago, Ill., New Orleans, La., and Local 130, I. W. W., New York. Globe Miners' Union, Globe, Ariz., \$5 worth De Leon's Preamble Address; Newport News, Va., \$1.50, Elizabeth, N. J., \$1.75; Moorhead, Minn., \$1 for pamphlets.

A good demand for Woman Under Socialism, I. W. W. Convention Report, and other books.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

For the week ending April 14th, 183 subs. were received for Weekly People, and 34 mail subscriptions for Daily People; a total of 217 mail subscriptions.

The roll of honor for the week is: G. F. Carnahan, Houston, Tex., 11; B. H. Williams, Jerome, Ariz., 7; W. E. Kern, New Orleans, La., 7; Frank Carroll, Bis-

THE CHICAGO CAMPAIGN

One of Municipal Ownership, Little Ballot, and Brotherly Unity Between the D. P. and S. P.

Chicago, April 19, 1906.
To the Editor of The People,
Sir:

You may not remember me, but I am the fellow who tried to show the Socialist Labor Party the necessity of political unity about three weeks ago. We have waited patiently from that day to this, but not a scratch of a pen have we heard from your party. We have watched and waited for the mails, we have visited every station in Chicago; of course, I mean railroad stations. We have eyed all passengers on incoming trains from New York very closely, especially those who had badges, but not a trace or a word have we heard from your party up to the present writing, but I will say to you, my dear sir, that your party missed the treat of its life as we have just been through one of the hottest and most exciting political campaigns that this country ever knew or heard of.

The fight was clean cut with Pierpont Morgan and his Wall Street satellites on one side, while the organizations and parties who stand for honesty in government, as well as a square deal for the under dog, stand solidly on the other side.

This campaign showed beyond doubt or contradiction that all political parties, with the exception of the racially Republican party, can work and pull together harmoniously during a political campaign, especially if there is anything to work for.

The Democratic platform will go down in history as being one of the most novel and unique documents that was ever drawn up by a party or put before the voters of this country. It had just one plank; that was Municipal Ownership. This plank was placed on what they called the little ballot. After the Democrats launched this platform the Socialist party held its regular City Central Committee meeting and discussed it pro and con. When a motion was made to endorse it one or two party members who can be called nothing but hair splitters and trouble makers, objected at first and claimed that a Socialist party had no right to endorse a Democratic platform but when the legal authorities on Socialism showed them that the Socialists of the Sandwich Islands, as well as the coast of Labrador, endorsed any platform that stood for Municipal Ownership the trouble making speakers sat down and the little ballot was endorsed unanimously. We then threw off our coats and cast our lot with the Democrats, and to the credit of all concerned it must be said that never before did two parties work so harmoniously or show such brotherly love as we did during that campaign. You will admit this when you are told that Mayor Dunne was in communication with the Socialist party headquarters every day. There were just one or two little disagreeable incidents which occurred during the campaign that aroused and mortified all of us for the time being and that was when Comrade Patterson publicly declared that Mayor Dunne's Socialism was only skin deep. The traction barons and their newspapers tried to make capital out of this and bring discussion and bad feeling in our ranks but they were fooled as the matter was smoothed over and forgotten in a day or two. You will wonder no doubt why I don't call him Comrade Dunne, but I can't do that as he is not yet a member of our party, but I am happy to state that he is coming our way very rapidly, in fact, he has publicly stated that he was a Municipal Socialist. Of course, that is as far as we want him to go just now, lest he should take the bit in his mouth and a crazy notion into his head and become an impossibilist. When we get him safely landed inside the party, we are going to keep him on the soap box as much as possible as his lungs are in excellent condition. Of course, you know that lung power is a great advantage to a man doing propaganda work for Socialism in the open air. Some say that as soon as he is entitled to become Comrade Dunne an organizing trip should be arranged for him as he would have great influence over the judges and possibly capture a few of them, he being an ex-judge himself, and as we have men and women representing every known profession under the sun in the party, except a judge, he would be quite a drawing card as well as a curiosity.

Another incident occurred during the campaign which seemed to deal a death blow to our little ballot for a time. That was when the Building Trades Council of Chicago had passed and published a set of resolutions denouncing Municipal Ownership and every mother's son of us who stood for it. They called us political crooks and cheap fakirs. They said we were willing to barter and betray the working class for a price, they said we were grafters of a low type who were living on the back of labor while

taking advantage of his ignorance. They said Municipal Ownership was a sham and nothing but a trap for the working class. They proved by the Chicago American that the Democratic machine that stood with us for the little ballot stole five million dollars from the Municipal Water Department of Chicago a year or so ago. Of course we were dumbfounded at first and in fact this abuse staggered us for a time, but we could not desert the little ballot at a critical point, but we got together and again looked up the authorities and found that the Socialists of Abyssinia and the Philippine Islands stood for Municipal Ownership at all times and helped all parties to get it, so we stuck to the little ballot to the last ditch and ignored the ravings of pure and simple disturbers.

I might state here, between you and me, and I don't want it to go any further, that the Democrats have used us very shabby since the close of the campaign. They have gone so far as to say that if the Socialist party had kept its hands off, attended to its own affairs and not endorsed their Municipal Ownership platform, that the people would give them permission to run the cars. They say that when they went it alone Municipal Ownership was carried by over ninety thousand majority, while at this election the question of municipal operation of street cars was defeated and that the question of buying the lines for seventy-five million dollars shall be divided. They say they are willing to sell us Municipal Street Car bonds if we want them, but on the same terms as though we were outsiders and perfect strangers.

The Socialist party, on the other hand, say that a great many Democrats were not class conscious, revolutionary, Municipal Socialists, that they did not understand its philosophy or underlying principles and that they acted treacherously and knifed the little ballot on election day, but we are going to make no fuss or have any trouble with the Democrats. Our motto is, "Peace and good will to men" and we expect to work again with them in the fall, that is if they let us. Of course, we will have a longer platform and a bigger ballot at the next election as there are several matters of great importance to be submitted to the people. For instance, the gas barons are charging eighty-five cents for gas and we are going to stand with both feet for seventy-five. Our tunnels across the river are not only leaking but are very dangerous to shipping and have driven all our commerce to Buffalo and Waukegan.

Now, sir, see or notify the members of the Socialist Labor Party without delay. Show them the necessity of political unity with the Socialist party. Show them the opportunities that await them and the work that must be done. Tell your members that if they have anything laid by for a rainy day they can invest it here in Street Car bonds, which we will guarantee to be a safe, sound and sure investment and as good as wheat. If they doubt it let them read up on Glasgow. If your party has any objections to unity with us, let them state what they are, as it is barely possible that the matter could be settled by arbitration or otherwise.

Yours for the Golden Rule,
W. J. McSweeney.

MOYER-HAYWOOD CONFERENCE.

Decides on May Fifth for Participation in National Demonstration.

The Moyer-Haywood Conference met on Sunday, April 15 at 39 East Fourth street, with a much larger number of delegates than previously. It was decided to hold the parade and demonstration on Saturday, May 5.

The conference has taken many steps to see that this meeting is brought thoroughly to the attention of the working class of this city. One thousand large posters announcing it will be printed for display in prominent places, besides 22,000 small hand bills in various languages. Of these there will be 10,000 English, 5,000 Jewish, 5,000 Italian and 2,000 Bohemian. All who can and will assist in the distribution and placing of this advertising matter are invited to do so.

The conference has also made plans for directly reaching the labor bodies of the city. One thousand letters have been printed, stating the occasion for the demonstration, asking their participation in it, and inviting them to elect delegates to represent them in the conference. A committee has also been organized to share among its members the visiting of labor organizations, and addressing them in the same strain as the letters. Let some bodies should not be included among those communicated with. Twenty-five members are on this visiting committee at the present time. Any one who is willing to aid them in their work and visit a few organizations, is requested to communicate with the secretary of the conference, S. Moskowitz, 39 East Fourth street.

The conference will meet next Sunday afternoon, 4 o'clock, at the same address.

VEHICLE WORKERS

Of Cincinnati Condemn A. F. of L.—
"The Brotherhood of Cain."

The following letter has been mailed to all locals of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union throughout the United States and Canada, and a copy ordered sent to The People:

CINCINNATI VEHICLE WORKERS,
NO. 221, INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
OF THE WORLD.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 2, 1906.
To Officers and Members of Local Union No. —

Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union.
Greeting—Fellow Workers:—

The matter on which we address you deserves the most serious consideration. For years the Carriage and Wagon Workers have tried to build up an organization that would benefit them. So far they have failed. The reason is plain. They needed a complete industrial form of organization; and they needed the loyal backing of the wage workers of all the other industries organized on the same lines.

We found the American Federation of Labor arrayed against us in all our efforts to secure an industrial organization; and in all our struggles we never received the least substantial support from it. We stood alone in the midst of contending crafts, and we were torn asunder, weakened and destroyed by the very affiliation that should have sustained us.

American Federation organizers, who should have helped to increase our numbers, plucked us limb from limb. Our painters were given to the House Painters, our blacksmiths to the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths. In some places our wood workers were taken by the Amalgamated Wood Workers, and our trimmers by the Upholsterers. We were not allowed to initiate engineers, firemen, teamsters and other workers employed in the industry. The single organizer we could send forth found all his efforts nullified by the agents of the American Federation of Labor. It kept us in a constant broil. It destroyed our unity. It robbed us of our strength. Then, during our desperate struggles with employers, it coldly turned away. Here is one instance among many:

Some years ago, here in Cincinnati, 2,000 of us were locked out. The A. F. of L. was inactive and silent. Gompers stopped over here on another matter. He was asked to visit us and speak a word of encouragement. He said he was too tired and remained at his hotel. No helping hand, no word of cheer. The A. F. of L. has been a snare to us. Its brotherhood has been the brotherhood of Cain. Let us profit by experience.

We need complete industrial organization. We need in one great union all our fellow workers, blacksmiths, wood workers, painters, trimmers, mounters and craters, engineers, firemen, teamsters, everybody employed in the industry, from the first wage worker who handles the material about the plant to the last one who touches the finished product as it is shipped away; and we need the allied trades; and we need a strong alliance with the kindred industries, and loyal affiliation with all wage workers of every industry just as thoroughly organized. We have found this form of organization in the Industrial Workers of the World.

We have found more. To correct system it adds true teaching. It gives no countenance to the falsehood that the interests of the producers and the interests of the capitalists are identical. To its other good features it adds the universal working card, universal transfer, universal label, and a uniform dues system. Here in Cincinnati we have recognized this form of unionism as a thing long wanted. We have chartered ourselves under the name of Vehicle Workers in the Industrial Workers of the World. Our industry, organized in this union, can stand as one man in case of trouble. If the trouble continues, the kindred industries will stand with us. In case it persists, the whole organization of the Industrial Workers of the World would be at our back.

It is the strongest form of unionism yet evolved.

It keeps pace with capitalist concentrations.

Only united workers can cope with united masters.

Only true knowledge can benefit the workers in the coming crisis. We are warned to prepare. Seize present benefit if we can, but never forget the great goal: Industrial Freedom! The Cooperative Commonwealth!

How much superior to the divided and dividing A. F. of L. with its total lack of support, its many labels and working cards and various fees and warring crafts, and its miserable teaching that the workers must sell their labor power in the markets of wage slavery forever!

Yes, we have joined this great progressive, working class union. We believe it to be the true home for all carriage and wagon workers.

Fellow workers and brothers, we hope

to hear from you. Correspond with us. Become convinced and follow our example. We can grow and become a power in the Industrial Workers of the World. All its organizers will help us. We can get the union we need. And we can become a worthy division of the great army of labor marching forward to achieve human emancipation.

Fraternally yours,
Vehicle Workers' Union No. 221, I. W. W.

Aug. Wernet,
President.
F. Kaferle,
Secretary.

MORE INDUSTRIAL UNIONS.

I. W. W. Official Organ Reports Thirty New Charters Issued.

The April "Industrial Worker" contains the following:—
MORE CHARTERS ISSUED.

The organizing record for the month ending March 30th, shows the same uninterrupted addition to the roster of the Industrial Workers of the World, that we were able to report in previous issues of "The Industrial Worker." The new local unions chartered from February 20 to March 20, with the location of each, are given below:

Building Employes' Industrial Union, Salt Lake City, Utah; Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Industrial Union, Chicago, Ill.; Garment Workers' Industrial Union, Buffalo, N. Y.; Denison Industrial Mixed Union, Denison, Texas; Industrial Workers' Mixed Local, Bridgeport, Conn.; Muskegon Industrial Mixed Union, Muskegon, I. T.; Women's Labor Auxiliary Union, Muskegon, I. T.; Shoe Workers' Industrial Union, Cincinnati, Ohio; Houston Industrial Mixed Union, Houston, Texas; Excavators' Industrial Union, New Britain, Conn.; Phoenix Industrial Union, Phoenix, Ariz.; Bakersfield Industrial Union, Bakersfield, Cal.; Kendall Industrial Union, Kendall, Mont.; Cloak Makers' Industrial Union, Toronto, Ontario; Wood Workers' Industrial Union, Hoquiam, Wash.; Boot and Shoe Workers' Industrial Union, Newark, N. J.; Santa Lumbermen's Industrial Union, Santa, Idaho; Cloak Makers' Industrial Union, Montreal, Canada; Globe Laundry Employes' Industrial Union, Globe, Ariz.; Store and Office Workers' Industrial Union, Chicago, Ill.; Vallejo Industrial Union, Vallejo, Cal.; Painters' and Paperhangers' Industrial Union, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Everett Industrial Union, Everett, Wash.; Fresno Industrial Workers' Union, Fresno, Cal.; Postoria Industrial Workers' Union, Postoria, Ohio; Irving Park Machinists' Local, Irving Park, Chicago, Ill.; Metal Workers' Local, Toronto, Canada; Metal Workers' Local, Milwaukee, Wis.; Packers and Shippers' Local, Schenectady, N. Y.; Greater Boston Scandinavian Machinists' Local, Boston, Mass.

Total new organizations for the month —30.

Total number of local organizations chartered since July, 1905—363.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section", or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section", provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade or labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section", but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade street, New York City,
(Box 1576).

TRADES UNIONISM IN THE UNITED STATES

By JUSTUS EDELT

A pamphlet, which gives an historical glimpse of the development of the principles and spirit of American trades unionism, from the earliest times to the present day.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

2-6 New Reade st., New York City

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Read St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 139 Franklin

Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a
copy of their articles, and not to expect
them to be returned. Consequently, no
stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE
UNITED STATES:

| | |
|---------|--------|
| In 1888 | 2,068 |
| In 1892 | 21,157 |
| In 1896 | 35,594 |
| In 1900 | 34,191 |
| In 1904 | 34,172 |

I believe the quiet admission we are
all of us ready to make, that, because
things have long been wrong, it is im-
possible they should ever be right, is
one of the most fatal sources of misery
and crime from which the world suffers.

—RUSKIN.

WOE TO THE SKEPTIC!

"The Westminster", a Presbyterian
church paper of Philadelphia, devotes an
editorial to modern conditions. Its pre-
misses are singularly correct. It recog-
nizes that present evils are "not sporadic,
but endemic." It realizes that the
whole social fabric is diseased, political-
ally and economically. It is clear upon
the fact that "local remedies" will not
avail, "nor the punishment of individuals."
It wisely looks to history for
guidance, and it judiciously strikes the
path that should lead out of the wilder-
ness. "As feudalism," it says, "was the
outcome of certain conditions, and slavery
of others, and as both could be
cured ONLY BY A REFORMATION OF
THE ENTIRE SITUATION, SO TO-
DAY." The paper, accordingly, is awake
to the fact that nothing short of the social
revolution—for, what else than a
social revolution can be meant by "a
reformation of the entire situation?"—
will do the present job. It looks for
and wonders what the great new principle
shall be "on which the new society
shall be formed." It quotes Socialism,
and then—visibly shaking off its skirts
the burning embers that the volcanic
eruption of capitalism is showering upon
it, and panting hard for breath in the
suffocating atmosphere of incandescent
lava—it clings to its familiar haunts,
mistrustful of the Socialist formula,
which to accept it declares itself "too
sceptical." Not material is the differ-
ence between the reasoning and conclu-
sion of "The Westminster", and the
reasoning and conclusion of the woman,
whom the matchless bravery of a soldier
rescued a few days ago at Bosco Tre-
casio from among the ruins of her house
that the ashes from Vesuvius had buried
her under. She also recognized, as her
own story runs, that, what with the
ashes that were pouring down, the sulphur
that impregnated the atmosphere,
above all, the tremor of the soil under
her, the evil was not transitory; between
signs, as her broken limbs were being
set, and mindful of the history of Vesu-
vius, she indicated she knew she would
have to "pull up stakes" and move else-
where for the rest of her life. But she
too was still "too skeptical." Dear as-
sociations clung around her old home,
and increased her "skepticalism"; she
had twice started to run away, but, lingering
visions of this pick-nick and then of that
brought her back, until finally she was
overcome.

The volcano of capitalist society
speaks a language that is unmistakable.
The social system, that recognizes the
private ownership of the land and on
the tools with which to produce the nec-
essaries of civilized life, fatedly rips
society into two main conflicting classes
—a property-holding (capitalist) class
that does no work, and a toolless (work-
ing) class that does all the labor, physical
and mental. From the crater, forced
open by such volcanic forces below, are
belched out the flames, scoriae, and
death-dealing gases, on the one hand, of
a pauperized, plundered, tyrannized mass,
whose life and limbs are sacrificed in
factories, mines and yards, whose fam-
ilies are torn apart, whose minds are
stunted, and, on the other, of an idle,
tyrannizing class whose God is the \$,
whose flag is the black flag of the pi-
rate, and whose morality is the morality
of the dive. From that crater is
spewed the black smoke of Western Mine
Owners' Association conspiracies with
perjured witnesses and state officials
against the lives of honorable workmen;
from that crater are vomited the
sordid waters of embezzlements by
directors of insurance companies, of per-
jured returns by gas companies, of law-
lessness by railroad companies, of brutal
oppression of the slaughter of women and
children by a Roosevelt; from that crater
are puked the scoriae of the false weights
in the mental balances dealt in by pul-
pits, professors and politicians; from

that crater is breathed the greenish curl-
ing smoke of sulphur of the theory that
the survival of the fittest means the up-
holding of a social system where only
the vilest reptile can thrive. Like the
molten stone, which advanced like a
monster serpent of fire, turning its head
to the right and to the left, as a snake
does, but kept its general direction to-
wards Bosco Treccase, with its accom-
panying canopy of smoke overhead and ac-
companying atmosphere of suffocating
sulphur, till it struck and overwhelmed
the fated town—so does the molten lava
of capitalism steadily, fatedly wend its
way to the annihilation of civilization—
unless its cause is stopped.

Woe to the "skeptical" who lingers and
hopes. Who has eyes and does not see,
ears and does not hear. It was not, it
should not be, for naught that the cau-
tious words—"rather bear those ills we
have, than fly to others we know not of"
—were put by the great Seer into the
mouth of a "skeptical", vacillating youth,
who, despite accumulating evidence, still
temporized, until the enterprise of great
moment, its current turned awry, lost
the name of action, and he was buried
under the crash of his whole house.

BAD FOR McPARLAND.

The news from the East Boston dis-
trict of the western Pennsylvania coal
fields must have sent a cold chill down
the spine of McParland in his Boise
office, where he is now scheming to dupli-
cate in 1906 his feat of 1877 in Penn-
sylvania. Sergt. Dimen and his troopers,
who, contrary to the constitutional guar-
antee that the right to keep and bear
arms shall not be abridged, and protecting
the citizen against unwarranted search,
invaded private homes and
searched for arms, were all arrested and
held under bail. These be ominous signs
for McParland.

In 1877, the period when the Penn-
sylvania railroad companies had begun
to act as carriers for their own coal,
and thereby to crush out the independ-
ent coal-mine owners by discriminations
in rates, those railroad companies found
themselves greatly hampered in their
piratical career by incipient labor or-
ganizations, particularly by certain
workmen who stirred their fellow
wage slaves to resist capitalist extor-
tion. Against the independent mine
owners the railroads were well armed.
There was Congress and there were the
Courts. The iniquities perpetrated upon
the independent mine owners were of the
subtle-logical capitalist sort; the inde-
pendent mine owners were helpless;
though the roof-trees of their homes
broke over their heads and scattered
their families in ruin, their cause was
smothered under the shout of triumphant
capitalism. It was otherwise with
the Labor end of the proposition. The
simple workings of capitalist law could
not be depended upon exclusively. It
was rather too slow for the pushy cap-
italist. Evolution had to be given a
"helping-hand", a lift, so to say. The
goal to be reached was the killing of
the "pestiferous" labor leaders. The
helping hand was partly found and partly
offered itself in the person of one
James McParland. The ten infinitely
ruder conditions of the country lent
themselves to the plot. It was this: Mc-
Parland was to join the Molly Maguires,
a legitimate though crude miners' or-
ganization; he was to stir the leaders up
to crime; and soon as the crime was
committed, he was to "make a confes-
sion" and thus lead the victims to the
gallows. The program could not be put
through in full. Uncouth though the
Molly Maguires were, they were not
murderers. They listened with approval
to McParland's Philipics against the em-
ployers, but, despite all his incitements
to murder, the men could not be drawn
so far. Finding that the original plan
would not work, it was amended. A
rural constable was found dead some-
where. By the light of the revelations
made at recent trials of Colorado miners,
the suspicion would seem justified that
the murder of the constable was the act
of some agent of the railroad-mining
companies themselves. Be that as it
may, that corpse was seized upon; Mc-
Parland appeared as a witness for the
prosecution; and, although his testimony
was uncorroborated, and the accused la-
bor leaders could nowise be connected
with the corpse, yet, contrary to all law,
contrary to all precedent, in violation of
elemental principles of justice—eleven
men hanged from the gallows. The Molly
Maguires were crushed. McParland
became a tutelary saint in the pantheon
of capitalism. Those were the days of
the early Goodings and MacDonalds in
the land—that was the source of the
modern Baers.

Nearly twenty years have since gone
by. As westward moves the star of
Empire—westward moves Baerdorn. It
now reappears in the person of Gooding-
Macdonald, now, in the west, the Baers
of Pennsylvania of 1877. Lo and behold
the identical McParland also turns up
with them, and he turns up with the
identical, stale old methods. Up to a
point he has succeeded. A corpse—ex-
Gov. Steunenberg—was found; there-
upon followed the arrest of three obvi-
ous innocent men—the Western Fed-
eration of Miners leaders Moyer, Haywood

and Pettibone—upon obviously perjured
papers, and a series of official crimes
keeps the men in jail to await "trial".
Not a week can have passed after the
arrest but McParland must have sniffed
that conditions were not in 1906 what
they were in 1877. The old trick of
stamping the country into a fury
against the Molly Maguires by the rep-
tilet capitalist press by means of false
testimony, was attempted now again
against the "Inner Circle of Murderous
Western Federation of Miners". But
that failed. Not, as in 1877, was there
now no Labor Press to raise the counter
cry for Truth and beat down Falsehood
with. The Socialist press took up one
by one the allegations of fact and dis-
proved them; it took up one by one the
arguments and tore them to shreds; it
then carried the war into Africa and,
with documentary evidence, pilloried the
Gooding-MacDonald Mine Owners Asso-
ciation as a conspiracy of criminals. Mc-
Parland must have felt the effect of this;
dark misgivings must have crowded upon
his mind regarding his bearings; but
worst of all, now comes, crashing upon
him, the news from Pennsylvania, his
old stamping ground, the field of his old
"glory". The law-breaking, uniformed
agents of the Eastern Gooding-MacDon-
alds are now held to account for their
lawlessness!—can less than a chill run
down the spine of McParland, the Cen-
tral figure in the Colorado-Idaho Out-
rage, the chief manipulator of the West-
ern Baers?

Not around the necks of the Moyers,
Haywoods, Pettibones and St. Johns is
the noose tightening: it is tightening
around the necks of the McParlands.

TWIDDLEDUM-TWIDDLEDEE.

The "Free Trade Broadside" is the
title of a publication started in Boston.
The April issue of the paper teems with
poetry, maxims of freedom, "immutable
principles of right"—and free trade
logic(?). Here is a sample:

In one place the pronouncement oc-
curs: "We stand for the prosperity of
our nation, not as antagonistic to other
nations, but in harmony with them."

In another place the statement is
made that American tools can be bought
cheaper in Germany than in America.

The second utterance knocks out the
first.

If, despite the tariff upon the ingre-
dients of the tool, and despite the
freight charges to Europe, the tools now
produced in America can be sold in Eu-
rope cheaper than in America, it follows
that, when the tariff is removed from
the said ingredients, the said tools could
be sold so much more cheaper, in Eu-
rope, that the European producer would
be ruined. It takes a free trade hypo-
crite, or visionary, to reconcile his pre-
tenses, of harmonious relations with oth-
er countries, with his purpose to un-
derseil them.

"Harmonious relations" and "anti-an-
tagonism" are words that have a place
in the code of free trade as little as in
the code of protection. The wolf, at
home, can not be a lamb abroad. Free
trade, as well as protection, is planted
upon class antagonism at home. The
protectionist protects the capitalist class
at home against the "pauper labor"
PRODUCTS of the foreign capitalist, but
he leaves the working class at home
wholly unprotected against the "pauper la-
bor" of foreign countries, by doing all he
can to import such "pauper labor" free of
duty in the largest shipments possible;
the free trader, on the other hand, pro-
tects the capitalist class at home against
the foreign capitalist abroad, by lower-
ing the price of goods at home, thus
finding a pretext also to lower the price
of the merchandise labor-power, and,
consequently, being able to sell his own
goods, abroad and at home, at prices
that would ruin his foreign competi-
tor. Accordingly, closely scanned, the
protectionist is a free trader in labor-
power, the free trader is protectionist
of the capitalist class—with nothing
between the two but a choice of rotten
apples for the working class.

When a free trader opens wide his
mouth to snort Mackay hymns of Free-
dom, or a protectionist thrums with his
scaly fingers on the strings of Prosperity,
the performance is an economic
Punch and Judy show, the political
counterpart of which is seen when the
Tear pietistically kneels down to pray for
the "welfare of his beloved people", or
when the MacDonalds and Goodings roll
up their eyes in devotional concentra-
tion for "the sanctity of the Law".

THE LIBERAL "SURRENDER."

The pure and simple Socialists—a
convenient resounding board for the chi-
canery of "Liberal" bourgeois parliamen-
tarianism—are echoing the jubilant cry
of a Liberal "Surrender" in the House
of Commons to the Laborites on the
subject of freeing Union treasuries from
all liability to employers. The bill as
desired by the Laborites, and as it should
be framed, was adopted by the Liberal
Premier. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman
espoused the bill; he came forward
in its behalf with all the fire of an
Apostle of Righteousness. The bill was
passed—but was it passed into law? No;
it was passed into the House of Lords,

where, ten to one, it will be killed.

Speaking in the '40's on the subject of
Liberalism, Marx said:

"Although the liberals have not car-
ried out their principles in any land as
yet completely, still the attempts which
have been made are sufficient to prove
the uselessness of their efforts. They
endeavored to free labor, but only suc-
ceeded in subjecting it more completely
under the yoke of capital; they aimed
at setting at liberty all labor powers,
and only riveted the chains of misery
which held them bound; they wanted
to release the bondman from the clod,
and deprived him of the soil on which
he stood by buying up the land; they
yearned for a happy condition of society,
and only created superfluity on one hand
and dire want on the other; they desired
to secure for merit its own honorable
reward, and only made it the slave of
wealth; they wanted to abolish all mono-
polies, and placed in their stead the
monster monopoly, capital; they wanted
to do away with all wars between na-
tion and nation, and kindled the flames
of civil war; they tried to get rid of the
state, and yet have multiplied its bur-
dens; they wanted to make education
the common property of all, and made it
the privilege of the rich; they aimed at
the greatest moral improvement of so-
ciety, and have only left it in a state
of rotten immorality; they wanted, to
say all in a word, unbounded liberty, and
have produced the meanest servitude;
they wanted the reverse of all which
they actually obtained, and have thus
given a proof that liberalism in all its
ramifications is nothing but a perfect
Utopia."

Had Marx lived down to our own days
he would not have broken off where he
did. The indictment that he drew up
against the Liberals belonged under an
early category of Liberalism—the period
when the Liberal took stock in his own
visionariness of universal happiness.
That early period has been followed by
the period in which we now live. At
present none is so well posted on the
visionariness of Liberalism, in so far as
the working class is concerned, as the
Liberal leader himself. While at first
the Liberal was a moon-calf, now he is
a cross between a fox and a wolf. Former-
ly he believed; now he seeks to make
others believe. In this country we have
seen the spectacle in Colorado of every
single member of the bourgeois Legisla-
ture having voted for an 8-hour law and
yet there was no law passed—the 8-hour
bill of the House was voted down by the
Senate and the 8-hour bill of the Senate
was voted down in the House. The mem-
bers of each went to the people with
breasts inflated, proud of their "Labor
Record"—a record which left no 8-hour
law in existence. The Colorado trick is a
20th Century trick. The trick of the
Liberal "Surrender" is a stale old one.

Original Liberalism was "a perfect
Utopia." Up-to-date Liberalism is a
perfect bunco game.

The Interstate Commerce Commission,
now sitting in Philadelphia, is taking
evidence showing that competition in-
stead of being the life of trade, is the
death of it. A lot of "independent" coal
producers were prevented by the private
car system from getting their products
over the railroads to the markets. The
result was ruinous to them. Facts like
these lead a good many people to believe
that if railroad discrimination was abol-
ished monopoly would be abolished also.
They regard competition as a cure,
whereas it is the cause of the evils of
what they complain. If the capitalists
were not driven to these expedients
through the necessity of saving their
investments from the unprofitable
ravages of competition, they would not
resort to them. Competition is the life
of combination and the death of trade.

There is a beautiful fable extant in
this country. It has to do with the
English capitalists. Thanks to free
trade, which automatically regulates
both wealth and morals in a beneficial
way, they are possessed of more civic
virtue and pride than are the besotted
capitalists of protectionist America. Of
course, this tale is a delight to hear.
It is a pleasure to know that there is
a good somewhere in capitalism. But the
pleasure is short-lived. The beautiful
fable is destroyed in a London despatch
giving some of the returns of the income
tax assessment. According to these re-
turns only nineteen Britishers have in-
comes of \$200,000. This small number,
in a country famed for its numerous
multi-millionaires, indicates that the art
of perjury, as applied to taxation, is cul-
tivated as thoroughly among the Eng-
lish free-trade capitalists as it is among
their American protectionist counter-
parts. "Civic virtue and pride" are,
consequently, as conspicuous by their
absence in England as they are here.
Like conditions produce like results.
Given capitalism, "civic virtue and
pride" will not differ perceptibly in
either free trade or protectionist coun-
tries.

THE DOUMA BOYCOTT

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ST. PETERSBURG ORGANIZATION
OF THE RUSSIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY, SET-
TING FORTH ITS REASONS FOR THE SAME.

(Translated by Dr. L. Bama, N.Y. City.)

Below is a translation of a set of res-
olutions adopted by the St. Petersburg
Organization of the Russian Social
Democratic Labor Party.

These resolutions, setting forth the
reasons for non-participation by the
militants of Russia in the elections to the
farfetched Douma—that abortion of Repre-
sentative Government, thrown with
brazen effrontery by the Russian Bu-
reaucracy to appease a people in the
throes of a revolution—will prove timely
reading to the American workingmen
who may draw some inspiration and en-
couragement from the manly, uncompro-
mising stand taken by their Russian
brothers, for their own struggle at home
with the American capitalist class and its
henchmen—the Goodings, the McDon-
alds, the Bells, etc.

(The Translation.)

"WORKINGMEN OF ALL COUN-
TRIES, UNITE!"

Resolutions adopted by the St. Peters-
burg Organization of the Russian Social
Democratic Labor Party on the matter
of the boycott of the elections for the
Imperial Douma:

Whereas, The Douma, created by the
laws of August 6-December 11, is but an
awkward counterfeit of popular repre-
sentative Government, the overwhelming
majority of the Proletariat and Peasan-
try being debarred from participation in
the Douma, because of a limited suffrage
and a system of sifting the electorate
from the ranks of the workingmen and
peasants through three or four sieves.

Whereas, The Government is aiming
to secure the predominance in the
Douma not only of the class of exploit-
ers, but of the "BLACK HUNDRED"
element among that class through an ar-
tificial system of selecting the personnel
of electors and by creating special privi-
leges for the wealthy land-owners and
big capitalists.

Whereas, The Government is in a
most shameful manner intriguing even
against such elections, limited as they
are in their scope, by interfering with
electoral agitation, declaring martial law
and giving a free hand to the police,
persecuting not only the representatives
of the revolutionary and Socialist parties,
but also of the parties of the liberal
Bourgeoisie (Constitutional Democrats,
etc.), contrary to all and every law and
without resort to the courts of law.

Whereas, The Government is rescind-
ing even its own law, which declares
that the elections be held simultaneously,
in order to manipulate the elections in
its own favor by setting for it various
dates in different localities and despatch-
ing it with utmost speed in order to
thereby eliminate the possibility of inter-
course between the candidates and
electors.

Whereas, The Government is counting
on the effect the convocation of the
Douma will have both on Russian and
foreign public opinion, hoping thereby
to postpone its inevitable downfall by
raising a new loan of many millions
wherewith to fight the revolution and
still more oppress the people.

Whereas, The law of February 20,
transforming the Council of the Empire
into the Upper Chamber, is still more
lowering the status of the Douma by
aiming to reduce the latter to the role of
an imbecile advisory appendage to the
Absolute Bureaucracy.

Whereas, An overwhelming majority
of the R. S. D. L. Party and Organi-
zations of various nationalities in the land,
consider participation in such a Douma
absolutely impossible under prevailing
political conditions.

Whereas, Participation in such a
Douma on the part of the S. D. L. P.
would tend to maintain a wrong idea
among the people that a political party,
that stands for the interests of the
masses, could count on the possibility of
a fair election.

Whereas, Such participation would
tend to divert the attention of the pro-
letariat from the revolutionary move-
ment among workmen, peasants and sol-
diers, and rivet it upon a fragment of a
pseudo-constitutional, pseudo-legal elec-
toral campaign and thereby still more
dampen the temporarily dampened work-
ing class spirit and would create a false
impression, as if the revolutionary period
of the struggle is at an end, the ques-
tion of an uprising is out of order and
the party is taking a stand on legal
constitutional ground.

Whereas, The elections for the Douma

presuppose conditions that will demand
of the party legality and tranquillity,
and our taking part in such an election
would have an injurious effect upon our
revolutionary task, by weakening our on-
slaught on the government just at the
opportune moment during elections and
convocation of the Douma.

Whereas, The party could not take
part in the campaign in the very inter-
est of the less enlightened among the
people, since such among them only care
to reach the very Douma and by legal
means, while the party, not abiding by
the laws, would naturally gain anything
but the confidence of these masses and
would hinder them from logically com-
prehending the lessons such a campaign
would teach.

Whereas, The representatives and
electors from the working class—in view
of the artificial sifting of the composi-
tion of the electorate by the police, in
view of the conditions under which the
election is held, pointed out above, and
because of the very limitations of their
powers and short tenure of office—could
not by any means, contribute anything
substantial toward the work of organiz-
ing large masses of the population on
revolutionary lines.

Whereas, The class-conscious repre-
sentatives of the proletariat among the
most oppressed nationalities in Russia
(the Social Democrats of Poland, Jew-
ish S. D. P., Lettish and Lithuanian
S. D. P.) are decidedly opposed to be
parties in an election comedy and are
energetically fighting its promoters.

Whereas, The Public Opinion of the
fighting element among the Bourgeois
Democracy and Peasantry (the Peasants'
Union, the Teachers' Union, the League
of Leagues, Social Revolutionary Party,
Polish Socialist Party, Polish Progress-
ive Party, etc.) disavows the Douma
and elections for it.

We, the representatives of St. Peters-
burg workmen, affiliated with the Rus-
sian Social Democratic Labor Party, in
meeting assembled, consider it neces-
sary:

First—To absolutely refuse to partici-
pate in the Imperial Douma.

Second—To absolutely refuse to take
part in the elections to the Douma at this
or any other stage.

Third—To carry on a more extensive
agitation among the people by showing
up the true character of the Douma,
by unmasking the fraud, perpetrated
upon the public opinion of Russia and
Europe and to point out the inevitable
disappointment that is bound to overtake
that part of the peasantry that pins its
faith on the Douma.

Fourth—To exploit in every way pos-
sible—legal or illegal—all campaign
meetings for the propaganda of S. D.
principles in general, for criticisms of
the Douma in particular and, especially,
to enlist the people in the revolutionary
struggle for a national constituent as-
sembly.

Fifth—In pointing out the revolution-
ary methods in the struggle for liberty,
as compared with the methods through
a Douma, to call particular attention of
the working class and of the people as a
whole, to the lesson taught by the
December insurrection, which ushers in
a higher stage in the revolutionary strug-
gle for real freedom.

Sixth—To call particular attention
during this agitation to the deep eco-
nomic and financial crisis, to the intensi-
fied exploitation of the workers by re-
actionary capitalists, to the increase of
idleness among the city proletariat and
of hunger among the peasants in the
villages, to the impending peasant upris-
ing in the coming spring, to the brewing
discontent in the army.

To point out these facts as rumblings
of a new mass explosion in the near fu-
ture, that will sweep away the Douma
either before its convocation or when
the people will have been thoroughly
disappointed with it.

Seventh—Among other things, to
brand those cowardly representatives of
the liberal-monarchical bourgeoisie (la
Const. Dem.), who are prostituting
the spirit of citizenship by their
propaganda of constitutional illusions
at an acute stage of civil war, by recom-
mending the Douma and participation
in it and by deprecating the necessity
of physical force in the defense of free-
dom and the rights of the majority of
the nation at a time when an armed
gang, calling itself government, is hold-
ing out against the nation by most brutal
violence.

The "square dealer," Teddy, denounc-
ing "the men with the muck rake" in
behalf of the very legislators who de-
feated his attempts at railroad legisla-
tion, in the interests of the capitalist
class, is a sight for the gods to behold!
It demonstrates once more that no ruler
can ever be greater than the system that
creates him. The system either makes

or breaks him. The capitalist system
has broken the advocate of "the square
deal" and forced him to become the pliant
defender of its unjust and corrupt insti-
tutions. His humiliation is complete.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA-
THAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Damn those
workmen. They are always striking.
Always up to some mischief.

UNCLE SAM—Do you imagine they
strike for the fun of it?

B. J.—It does look that way some-
times to me; although I know that they
don't do it for the fun of it. The fools
imagine they can gain by it.

U. S.—I admit they are often—
B. J.—Often? Usually, always in er-
ror.

U. S.—Even if they were so, the blame
is not theirs.

B. J.—Whose is the blame? Mine, I
suppose?

U. S.—Yours sometimes. Others' other
times. The blame, in short, lies primar-
ily with capitalists; if anybody is to be
fool it is you people; and if anybody is
to be damned is should be you, the cap-
italists.

B. J.—Why, we do everything we can
to prevent strikes.

U. S.—Sometimes you do, but some-
times you don't. You know well that
when you want to break a contract, or
when you want to stop work because
your supply of goods is too large you
simply instigate a strike. You get the
labor fakir whom you keep in your pay
to prod the men, and a strike follows.
Whose is the blame?

B. J.—Well, that is an exceptional
case. As a rule, it don't come that way.
U. S.—If it don't come that way ex-
actly it comes virtually that way.

B. J.—All the other strikes proceed
from the stupidity of the men.

U. S.—I have shown you, in the in-
stance quoted that the strike proceeded
from you in fact. Now take this other
instance. You keep the labor fakir in
your pay to prevent Socialist agitation
from entering the union, Socialists
agitation would teach the workers how
little there is in strikes, "pure and sim-
ple." Being kept away from information,
and by your doing, whose is the blame
if your workers act ignorantly?

U. S. turns B. J. around, grabs him
by the collar and the seat of the pants,
and gives him a kick that sends him
flying.)

The Socialist Labor Party of Great
Britain is very active and growing. Neil
MacLean, National Secretary, gives the
following information in the April issue
of the Edinburgh "Socialist", the party's
official organ:

"We are just entering upon another
propaganda season; our official organ, the
'Socialist', is going into all parts of the
kingdom in ever increasing quantities,
and judging by the letters received from
sympathizers and applications from in-
tending members, this summer will find
the Party in a much stronger position
than ever before."

Uncompromising Socialism is flourish-
ing the world over; opportunism is on
the wane.

Bailey is dead, and Gompers is dying,
too.

There is a tendency to affirm the su-
periority of one branch of modern pro-
duction and distribution over another.
Manufacture is held to be dependent on
agriculture; mining is declared to be at
the mercy of transportation; while bank-
ing is alleged to dominate them all. But
it is plain that if manufacture did not
convert the raw material of agriculture
into finished products, the labors of the
latter would be largely in vain. So, too,
is it plain that without coal transporta-
tion would cease; while were it not for
the wealth siphoned from labor in industry
commerce and agriculture, banking would
be without foundation. In brief, the
tempt to establish the superiority of c
form of modern activity over anot
only serves to demonstrate the inter-
dependence of them all. These are no lon-
er a matter of isolated firms and ce
cerns, but of large interlocking corp
tions, that are social in operation
effect. They must also be social in c
ership. That is the tendency of
age.

"The coal operators won't bud-
get, with mountains of stored coal
them

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

DOING A GREAT WORK.

Denver, Colorado, April 3, 1906.
Weekly People.

2, 4 and 6 New Reade Street,
New York City.

Dear Comrades:—
I have noted with considerable satisfaction the efforts made by the Daily and Weekly People in behalf of the accused and imprisoned officials of the Western Federation of Miners. We realize that The People is doing a great work throughout the East in arousing the laboring class to the fact that a conspiracy has been hatched to railroad innocent men to the gallows or penitentiary. We agree with you that this latest outrage in Colorado and Idaho will have the effect of bringing the membership of organized labor throughout the country closer together and will quicken the march toward the goal of industrial emancipation.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours fraternally,
John M. O'Neill,
Editor, Miners' Magazine.

PROSECUTE THE GOVERNORS OF COLORADO AND IDAHO!

Re: To the Daily and Weekly People:—
I second the call of "Workingman" in the Daily of the 2nd inst: "Prosecute the Governors of Colorado and Idaho!"
I sound it long and loudly! Make it known the facts. Continue to throw the light on the dastardly doings of those anarchists and eventually put them on the defensive.
C. H.

St. Paul, Minn., April 4.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
That idea, in the correspondence signed by "A Workingman," in the April 2nd issue of the Daily People, to prosecute Governors Gooding and McDonald for their part in the conspiracy against the working class in the persons of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John, is good, and I hereby pledge \$10.00 to any fund that may be raised for that purpose.
J. R. Fraser.

Dayton, Ohio, April 5.

VAIN APPREHENSIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
Respected Comrades:—I have read, with much interest, the proceedings of the Unity Conference published in your issue of March 24. There is one matter to be decided that has caused me considerable anxiety, being very solicitous that whatever is done shall prove to be in every way a help to the cause of Socialism in its broadest sense: and that matter is the question of a name for the united party.

Comrade Killingbeck said: "I am just as anxious to see unity as anybody, but in that resolution we call upon the S. L. P. to give up their organization and join us. That proposition is ridiculous."

When I read this, I could but fear that the greatest, if not the only difficulty in forming a union, was going to be the choice of a name for the united parties.

Labor unions were organized for the avowed purpose of benefiting laborers; while doubtless labor unions accomplished some good, realizing that a change of methods was necessary in order to secure full justice, its members became converts to the wisdom of the Socialistic principles and objects. And what is the object of Socialism? Webster says: "A theory of society which advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of MANKIND than that which has hitherto prevailed." This is comprehensive; the object of Socialists is not limited to the improvement of the condition of laborers; or of any, or all classes of physical workers, but to secure full justice for all producers whether they be laborers, machinists, clerks or educators; any who in any way contribute to the physical, intellectual, moral or social betterment of the community and world. How, then, can the word laborer reasonably be given a place in a Socialist party? As the national platform of the S. P. says: "It makes for the full freedom of all humanity" * * * and that "opportunities shall be open to all men."

It seems scarcely likely that the S. L. P. was ignorant of what Socialism stands for when it prefixed the word Socialism to its former name (though it is probable it did not occur to its members that it was a misnomer), and it would not be consistent for it to drop the word labor, since it (the word labor) no longer represents the broader view and purpose of its organization.

If, however, in order to produce harmony and perfect good feeling on the

part of our brother Socialists, it is necessary or advisable to make some change in our name, let some appropriate word be chosen. As a suggestion, "United Socialist Party"; anything that would not belittle, but truly represent its object.

I would say further: If the S. L. P. is not so completely converted to the entire purpose of the S. P. as to enable it to unite fully and heartily, it would seem better that each party retain its own organization, leaving each to work according to its own conceptions of right. If as a Socialist Labor Party it works and votes for Socialism, why should the cause suffer? Let our respected comrade, the S. L. P., do its work under its own name, only being true to the principles of Socialism. Let there be no ill feeling or upbraidings by either of the other, and the results will, in the opinion of the writer, be much better for the cause than would a union where either party to the union feels that it has had to sacrifice what, by association, is dear to it.

Mrs. M. V. Longley.
Los Angeles, April 3.

[It is with deep regret we can not agree with our fair correspondent neither in point of theory nor in point of fact.

As a matter of mere fact the S. L. P. did not "prefix the word Socialist to its former name." The S. L. P. has had but one name since its inception. Its present name is its former name. The "Socialist" in its name was born abreast of the "Labor" therein.

In point of theory, Webster's definition of Socialism is no definition at all. Within that definition—"a theory of society which advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed"—the Single Taxer, the Communist Anarchist, the Philosophic Anarchist, the absolute Protectionist, the absolute Free Trader, the variously striped Reformer, even the Monarchists in the land, all could be comfortably embraced. However in error the Socialist may hold each and all these movements, it must be admitted that there are honest upholders among them all, and that these sincerely aim at "a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed." Each aims according to his conception of the feasible and proper. Such a definition of Socialism as Webster's is worthless, for practical purposes. A practical definition of a practical movement, and not of an aspiration, must indicate the method to be pursued. Socialism is planted upon the principle that social wellbeing is impossible under the social status of wage-slavery. Consequently, for the same reason that no reliable architect will plan a house with the sculpturing of the architraves as his sole thought, Socialism builds up from the foundation—the abolition of the yoke of wage slavery from the neck of the Working Class. That done, all else will follow; whereas, that will not follow from anything else. Socialism builds from below up.

Likewise, in point of theory, the idea of two political parties, both aiming at the same thing and yet cooing with each other, is too Arcadian, however charming in its primitive innocence, for practical application in these rough days. The very law of existence of a political party breathes the theory that all others should be driven off the field. The political field is no ball room, where the whirling couples courteously seek to glide away from one another, and avoid collision. A political party is not of this world, it belongs to the "music of the spheres," if it does not seek to lock horns, especially if it tries to avoid conflict, with all others. This may not be "lovely"; it is unavoidable.

And now, in point of fact and theory combined, the issue of Unity does not turn upon the point whether the S. L. P. has been "converted to the entire purpose of the S. P.," or whether the S. P. was "converted to the entire purpose of the S. L. P.," or whether each party converted the other. The issue of Unity turns upon the point—accepted with virtual unanimity by the New Jersey Unity conference—that a political party of Socialism, which is not backed by the reflex of a class consciously organized economic body of the Working Class, is, with its false pretense of "Neutrality," a snare and a delusion, fit only to serve as stepping-stone for "intellectual" schemers after political distinction, and ambitious stage-strutters in the bourgeois atmosphere of parliamentarianism. This pivotal point is to-day the joint conquest

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

of the militant S. L. P. and S. P. men and women of the land. It follows:—

First, the choice of a name is neither the "greatest difficulty," nor any difficulty at all, "in forming a union";

Secondly, Unity is now assured. No apprehension on that score.

We would recommend to our fair correspondent that she read, not merely the report of one session of the Conference, but of all the sessions. They are published in pamphlet form. It is a historic document of first rank. It can be had from James M. Reilly, the S. P. secretary, 285 Barrow street, or from John Hossack, the S. L. P. secretary, 246 Princeton avenue, both of Jersey City, N. J. Price, five cents for single copy; in lots of twenty-five or more, four cents each, prepaid.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

A FEW WORDS FROM SCOTLAND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
I look forward with great eagerness every Monday morning for the Weekly People. I can truthfully say that since I began to read The People I have got quite a different outlook altogether. In reading capitalist papers we do not feel it necessary to believe what they contain, but The People only contains what is TRUE.

I feel a very great interest in the I. W. W. and hope our British wing of same will soon be a reality.

I hope your excellent and damning exposure of the Colorado mine owners' conspiracy will be the means of awakening the working class to a greater interest in their own cause. I am not a member of the S. L. P., but shall be so as soon as I am in a town or city where there is a branch. Needless to say, I abstained from voting at our last parliamentary election. I only wish I had The People placed in my hands years ago. May its editor be spared to see the triumph of our noble cause, on which he has spent so much honorable exertion, is the wish of yours fraternally,

Duncan Forbes.

Cupar-Fife, Scotland, April 3.

BREAKING THROUGH DARKNESS TO LIGHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
I was formerly a member of the S. P. and as I could not agree with their tactics I left the party last September. I still go to their meetings and when I meet some of the members we often speak about the I. W. W. Some of the members have a lot to say about De Leon. When I ask them to tell me where De Leon ever did anything to be ashamed of, they say they don't want to make any trouble. I tell them that kind of talk is the kind to make trouble. They don't want their names mentioned; they say some one else told them (it's always some one else told them). Last Saturday night, April 7, the S. P. of Hudson County held a Moyer-Haywood protest meeting in Kearney. The Organizer of Hudson County, Albert E. Cull, was there, and we were speaking about the poor attendance. I said that showed the result of working on the political field alone and neglecting the economic field. Cull said that kind of talk made him tired. He also said, every meeting he went to, someone was giving him Daily Peoples. He also said the I. W. W. was doing the same as the S. T. and L. A., i. e., trying to injure organized labor. I asked him where the S. T. and L. A. did organized labor any injury. He said they scabbed it on the cigarmakers in Seidenberg's in New York. He also said the Daily People was run by money received from the New York Firemen. Please explain about the Seidenberg affair and also about the Firemen, and oblige

Jos. Branigan.

Newark, N. J., April 9.

[As to the Seidenberg affair, the S. T. & L. A. organized the unorganized in that shop. Immediately the Gompers cigarmaker fakirs ordered a strike against the shop. Then they settled. The conditions for settlement were that Seidenberg was to throw out the S. T. & L. A. men, and, in consideration for that, the Union abandoned the claims of the "Spanish workers." The facts of this settlement were made public over the signatures of two of the deceived Unionmen. As a result of the "settlement" the Union men had it worse after the strike than before. The fakirs paid with that for the dismissal of the S. T. & L. A. men. Mr. Cull is right when he says "the I. W. W. is doing the same as the S. T. & L. A."—it is organizing the unorganized whom craft Unionism, the ally of capitalism, keeps out of organization. Mr. Cull might have added that Gompers is now trying against the I. W. W. the same scabbing game that he played upon the S. T. & L. A.; but he might also add that that game is now played out—as shown by the fate that overtook the campaign of Gompers' organized grafters against the I. W. W. capmakers.—See Weekly of last Feb. 24 for details on Seidenberg.

As to the Firemen yarn, we have no idea what it meant. It is too vague to grasp—as beautifully shadowy as the calumnious suggestions that our correspondent mentions are made against De Leon, which specify nothing and fix res-

pensibility for their utterance upon no one. That is a wise course for backbiters to adopt. The moment they become specific their ears are nailed to the pillory, as were the ears of Spargo and Lee in the matter of the calumny about De Leon having been a Bismarck spy. See Weekly of last March 31 for details on this.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

AN ANXIOUS MOMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
Enclosed find one dollar for the defense of our brothers, Moyer, Haywood and others, of the Western Federation of Miners. It is an anxious moment for thoughtful comrades, when all the machinery of capitalism is being set in motion, not to bring about the conviction and official murder of two or three men, but break up at one stroke the I. W. W., and with it the class conscious, revolutionary spirit of the new labor movement of America.

Here in Winnipeg we are having the first skirmish of the battle between those who have and those who have not. The street railway men are out on strike for an increase in pay and recognition of the pure and simple union. Brother Labor has sulked and Brother Capital has had martial law about declared, by way of a riot act, backed by the militia with one Maxim and the thirteenth battery of artillery. The rank and file of the men are true, but are led by the corrupt fakirs of the A. F. of L.

H. McD.

Winnipeg, Man., April 5.

A GREAT "DEBATE."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
I have the honor to report the ships (craft unionism and pure and simple Socialism) are doomed and sinking; Tuesday evening, February 20, Mr. Job Harriman, ex-member of the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist party, at present a member of the Union Labor (Schmitz-Houghton political job hunting) party, and Arthur Morrow Lewis, State lecturer of the Socialist party, met in Simpson's Auditorium in this city, to play their game of hide and seek to a crowded house of empty chairs. The subject was "Union Labor Party vs. Socialism." Mr. Harriman was the first speaker. He began by saying: "Let us look into the industrial revolutions through which man has passed." The audience is still looking, for after Mr. Harriman stated "I am a Socialist and stand upon the same ground I stood upon three years ago," he wriggled into jurisprudence, where he was at his best, and flip-flopped around, as do the others of his kind without explaining what he said or why he said it, until he thought the audience was sufficiently hypnotized to do his bidding; then, in characteristic pose, he stretched his long bony arms out toward the audience beseechingly and asked: "Will you support the Union Labor Party; will you support organized labor in their struggle to capture the street railways and raise their wages," etc., etc., and make Socialists out of them. I suppose he meant by them: Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and others of their stripe. After making this last appeal several times he mentioned "Schmitz, Houghton" (omitted Job Harriman) as Moses who had invented a way to lead the working class out of one polity into another more damnable.

With a smite at the Citizens' Alliance in complimentary remarks, Harriman made way for Arthur Morrow Lewis, who proceeded to give advice to the working class as to his way (of course he represents the S. P.) of emancipating the working class. His way, his party's way, is vote yourselves to freedom, workmen, by voting the S. P. ticket. He referred to Mr. Harriman as my ex-comrade, and deplored "my ex-comrade's exit from the S. P. and dogmatized that Mr. Harriman was on his road to L. (Mr. Lewis is an Englishman) with the Union Labor Party; then side-stepping, as only Lewis can, he gave the audience a lesson in Ichthyology; made an appeal for votes, threw a few complimentary remarks at himself, told some funny stories and sat down. Mr. Harriman arose and said ditto for a few moments, and sat down. Mr. Lewis arose and said the same thing for the same length of time, and then Mr. Harriman got up and resolved and resolved the same thing, made an appeal for votes, and the debate closed; and the working class was no more enlightened than they were before they paid their dime to see the Harriman-Lewis sparring match for both the participants evaded the economic question as though it were a knick knack.

When the chairman arose to introduce Mr. Lewis for his first speech, a challenge was passed up to Mr. Harriman from Local No. 12, I. W. W. Mr. Harriman read it, and after the meeting he said to the agitation committee, I. W. W., who asked him for an answer: "I will accept the challenge if the I. W. W. will put Debs up to represent them."

National Organizer Williams is here and we hoped to have him and Mr. Harriman meet in combat, as we would be able to enjoy the scientific knockout blow Comrade Williams would be capable of landing, but Job Harriman

is as slimy as Arthur Morrow Lewis, and there is only one of his kind. HE IS IT. We anticipate much good from Comrade Williams stay with us.

Enclosed find copy of challenge sent to Mr. Harriman.

Press Committee, S. L. P.
Los Angeles, Cal., April 6.

Challenge.

With a view of enlightening the workmen of Los Angeles as to the difference between craft unionism and industrial unionism, Local No. 12, Industrial Workers of the World, hereby challenges Mr. Job Harriman to meet in public debate a representative of the Industrial Workers of the World, upon the following question:

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, or craft union, is opposed to the best interests of the working class." Local No. 12 will furnish a representative of the I. W. W. to affirm the question as stated. Mr. Harriman to take the negative. All arrangements for the debate may be considered, as soon as the challenge is accepted.

Agitation Committee, I. W. W.

A. S. Madden, Chairman.

KEEP UP THE PROTEST!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
Keep up, brothers, the Moyer-Haywood protest mass-meetings and demonstrations, until our kidnapped fellow-workers are safe from the gallows. "The Press" of this city; evidently under the compulsion of the working class, has just taken a firm stand against the criminal methods of the Mine Owners Association. With a storm of protest coming from all parts of the country, and from Canada; especially where there are locals of the Industrial Workers of the World, it is small wonder that the press and the political tools of the plutocrats in Colorado and Idaho are squirming. Governors MacDonald and Gooding resorted to lawlessness from the start, and they will learn before they are through with this great drama that Russian methods have not been accepted as yet by the working people. Let them bear in mind that if Moyer Haywood and Pettibone die Millions of working people will know the reason why.
Cleveland, O., April 8.

N. H.

WORRYING THE MISLEADERS.

I. W. W. Causes Fakirs to Betray Their Affected Indifference.
(Special Correspondence)

Toronto, April 9.—The official organ of the pure and simple unions in this city, "The Tribune," in its issue of April 7th shows conclusively that (contrary to the Samuel Landers, et al., declaration that the officials of pure and cimpledom are not losing any sleep over the I. W. W.), consternation is the order of the day among the large and small fry officialdom in the A. F. of L. Realizing that the truth would make the rank and file free the barnacles proceed to bolster up their position by falsehoods, for instance in a heading "Political Rascality of the I. W. W.," a letter from Frank Donovan, Duquesne, Pa., which appeared in "The Worker" of March 3rd, is quoted in that epistle the assertion is made that the Stogie Makers Union of the I. W. W. endorsed a Republican nominee for Mayor and that Comrades Markley and McConnell are of a very low order, are addicted to the use of slum phrases. Again in a heading "Dirty Work of the I. W. W.," the story is told of how on February 25th the operators in Seigelbaum's shop, New York City, went down on strike for 5 cents increase per doz on caps and it would have been won but—the I. W. W. scabbed it upon them, their organizer, Mr. Shaffel, being among the number. "Naturally not a member of the U. Cloth H. & C. M. of N. A. remained working in that shop. All who were members of the other locals, one cutter, one trimmer, one blocker, one packer and one lining maker walked out in support of the union operators leaving the I. W. W. scabs in full control." "All this in the name of Socialism, what a farce!"

Then Mr. Gompers is quoted in relation to his whoop in which he asks "What does Trautmann think now of the 'loyalty' of his members?" the whoop arising from Samuel's asserting that the I. W. W. tailors lost their fight in Buffalo, all the tailors having returned to the old union.

Vice President Conlan of the I. A. of M. arrived in Toronto fresh from Ottawa where he had been praying that the Government would do something towards settling the strike in the Stratford shops of the G. T. Ry. An "open" meeting in the interests of Machinists was held in the Labor Temple and the openness was declared shut when it came to the I. W. W. man wishing to say something. Then the Labor Council has asked the directors of the Labor Temple to refuse the use of the Hall to Socialists, as "their revolutionariness is detrimental to the Trades Union Movement."

Mr. Flett, A. F. of L. organizer, before the District Labor Council stated in regard to the perniciousness of the I. W. W. that it was composed of sore-

(Continued on page 6.)

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

A. D., ALBANY, N. Y.—The value of farm property in this State—\$1,060,723,895—is among the highest of all the States. It is exceeded only by the value of farm property in Illinois and Ohio.

F. J. G., PHILA., PENN.—The statement "Our [man's] empire is over if man is found out" was made by the French publicist Laboulaye.

"STUDENT," MADISON, WIS.—Poverty is a great pauperizer. The less a man has all the higher is the percentage of the prices that he pays. Thrift is impossible, at least it is discouraged, when the means are insufficient for the essential wants. Moreover, as a College man you are familiar with the dictum—"dulce est desipere in loco." Where the means leave no margin for pleasurable relaxation, the result is either recklessness, or heart-ripping miserliness.

"ON-LOOKER," MONTREAL, CANADA.—The fact is not contradicted, it is even extolled into a virtue by craft Unionism that it "makes and keeps its contracts with the employer." The inevitable inference and result is that craft Unionism is ready to and does scab it upon fellow crafts.

L. A. E., DENVER, COLO.—Both McDonald and Gooding should be impeached. They have violated their oaths of office. They are guilty of high crime and misdemeanor in office.

H. W., VICTORIA, B. C.—First. The profits made by the capitalist are not made simply because he pays for the labor-power a price below its value. Even if he paid the full exchange value of labor power he would be making profits. The profits flow from the circumstance that the USE-VALUE of the merchandise labor-power consists in that it yields greater values than its own exchange value amounts to. The normal profits made by the capitalist are the yield of the use-value of labor-power, less the exchange-value of that commodity. When the capitalist pays for labor-power, as he usually does, a price below its exchange value, his profits are by so much larger.

Second. Gompers has been the president of the A. F. of L. since its inception, except for one term 1894-5 when John McBride beat him.

T. S., TROY, N. Y.—It is adding insult to injury when that Demo-Rep paper rates a workman for riotous conduct. These papers are continuously using false weights in the mental balances. The workmen who read such papers are left so utterly in the dark on their condition that it is small wonder they occasionally fly off the handle.

R. K., CLEVELAND, O.—We can think only of "Le Socialiste," 16 Rue de la Corderie, Paris, France—4 francs for six months.

F. R. C., CLEVELAND, O.—There are intellectuals and "intellectuals." The true intellectual will voice, in the superior grammar, diction and literary garb that the opportunities which he has enjoyed place at his command, the interests of the working class. The bogus intellectual seeks by means of his superior diction, etc., to dwarf the class interests of the working class down to his own bourgeois level. This kind of "intellectuals" are uniformly a superficial lot.

O. M., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—At the Presidential election of 1900 there were 8 parties in the field—Republican, Democratic, Prohibitionist, Social Democratic, Middle-of-the-Road Anti Fusion, Socialist Labor, Union Reform and United Christian party. In 1904 there were 6 parties in the field—Republican, Democratic, Socialist, Prohibitionist, Populist and Socialist Labor party.

J. S., NEW YORK.—As well might the men of your Socialist party, who were last year expelled, and justly expelled, for voting for Hearst—as well may they quote Chancellor Kent's thrilling sayings, in behalf of an "untrammeled suffrage," as for you to apply Milton's words, in behalf of an unshackled press, to the claims of private individuals to do as they please, within the party, on the matter of the press. Neither can quote these authors in correct reasoning—for the good reason that neither utterances apply to the case.

G. W. D., CHICAGO, ILL.—What would the Goodings have done had they foreseen the storm of indignation that their lawless extradition proceedings raised? They would have lured Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone into Idaho; Then got their Orchards and Kennels to murder someone in the hotel where Haywood and his friends put up; and then go ahead. That would have saved their subsequent farce of a trial from immediate suspicion. Now they dare not monkey with that trial the way they would have done.

W. L. J., NEWCASTLE, PA.—The song sings fine.

J. J. K., SOUTH HADLEY FALLS, MASS.—We are not in the councils of the Roman Catholic Church. Can not answer the question why it does not bring the publisher of the book "Why Priests Should Marry" into court and have him punished, if he lies.

G. W., BATESVILLE, IND.—The article "Prohibitionist Philosophy" in the Weekly People of March 31, clearly shows whom and what we were "rubbing." We were "rubbing" the hypocrite capitalist class who "besmirch a noble cause, the cause of sobriety." Sobriety is a noble subject. That noble subject is smirched by Prohibitionism, which falsely raises liquor to the rank of an economic cause, the cause of poverty. The article brought out the facts which went to show how the capitalist interests, who run the false Prohibition theory, use it as a means to dope the masses. Bad as whiskey may be, it is no worse than a good principle, carried to excess and used, as the Prohibitionist Standard Oil does, to befuddle people.

P. F. F., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—See above answer to J. S., New York. In addition, notice that these Editors, who advocate a privately-owned press, do not really demand that THEY shall be FREE, nobody refuses them freedom, but that the PARTY shall be COMPELLED to accept them in its councils. Theirs is a game of bunco.

S. J. A. F., TOLEDO, O.—Oh, yes! There may be "a good deal of trouble connected with a party's running its own press." That's true. But he who would escape the trouble of running his own business had better not join the Labor Movement, and if he has joined it, had better get out again. Where no oxen are the stall is clean.

H. W., NEWARK, N. J.—Can't make out what you are driving at. Can't have a daily Letter-Box.

C. P. L., FARIBAULT, MINN.—First. Our understanding of it is that the Communist Manifesto was originally written in the French language.

Second. The closing sentence of that Manifesto was correctly reproduced in The People.

M. W. B., REDLANDS, CAL.—Whether a Trust has the power to dictate the price of its goods irrespective of the law of supply and demand? The Trust has so little power to do so, that it ever strives to keep the supply at such a level as to enable it to demand the price that suits it.

L. F. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—There you lean upon a broken reed. The Volkszeitung Corporation needs not your support, either as a reader or as an occasional contributor. It is supported by capitalist advertisements and by Civic Federated craft Unions. It can get along without you or your party. If either you or your party interferes with its business, it will throw you both overboard. It is already getting ready to do so with the aid of its newly-started "German-American" (read Volkszeitung Germans) inner circle. "Economic and material interests" do determine things; but then you must be clear upon where those interests lie.

C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—Can not recall the name of the author who said "Nature knows no morals."

M. H., COLUMBUS, O.—Gorky is 38 years old.

G. G. F., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Read the article "Bad for McFarland." The condition of Colorado and Idaho to-day is that of Pennsylvania in 1877 when McFarland manoeuvred 11 workmen to the gallows in the interest of the railroad-mine-owners.

W. V. ST. LOUIS, MO.—All the premises are granted. The reformers' affiliation with a party of Socialism probably will swell such a party's vote. But what of that? For one thing, if the "swelling" is done short of the point of electing—a miss is as good as a mile. For another thing, if the "swelling" is done to the point of electing, then the reformer will run the roost. In either case it will be a miss, absolutely and relatively, the workman will again have been used only as food for somebody else's cannon.

A. B., DETROIT, MICH.—In this city at least there is great gloom among the grafting A. F. of L. capmaker leaders, who started the cry of "Scab!" against the I. W. W. men. The dues of the rank and file had to be lowered. As a consequence, the salaries of the grafters tumbled. As a further consequence, those of them who had gone into real estate or some other speculations, counting upon the big salaries that they had been sucking up from the rank and file, are in dire straits. The gloom is thick enough

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
 Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New
 Read street, New York.
 S. L. P. OF CANADA.
 National Secretary, 361 Richmond st.,
 London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
 2-6 New Read street, New York City
 (The Party's literary agency.)
 Notice—For technical reasons no party
 announcements can go in that are not
 in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. Y. S. E. C.
 Regular meeting at headquarters,
 Daily People Building, April 13. Lechner
 in chair. Pierson and Deutsch absent.
 Correspondence: Acceptances of State
 nominations from all candidates, except
 John E. Wallace of Schenectady, were
 read. Filed and Secretary instructed to
 wire Wallace. Letters from Troy and
 Gloversville on notaries public, received
 and turned over to Correspondence Bureau.
 Resignation of A. C. Kihn, as
 member and treasurer of the committee,
 owing to removal to New Jersey, was
 read and accepted. Matthew Lechner
 was elected treasurer in his stead; and
 the Secretary was instructed to call upon
 State auditing committee to audit treas-
 urer's books; also to call on next mem-
 ber on list of 14 members elected to
 serve on the S. E. C. to take resigned
 member's place.

Financial report for March was adopted
 as follows:
 Receipts—By dues stamps, \$63.72; by
 mileage fund, \$15.93; by State Agitation
 fund, as per detailed statement in Daily
 People of April 6, \$22.25; total \$101.90.
 Expenditures—To agitation (Katz to
 Nyack), \$2; to postage and sundries,
 \$2.00; total, \$4.00. Balance, \$97.90.
 Secretary reported that campaign con-
 tribution lists had been sent out, and
 that petition lists were in the hands of
 the printer. It was decided that the
 financial secretary, in conjunction with
 the Correspondence Bureau, collect
 names of individuals throughout the
 State, to whom subscription lists may
 be advantageously and safely sent.
 Correspondence Bureau stated com-
 plete report of March will be embodied
 in that of April. Some details of pro-
 gress in the matter of notaries public
 were given.
 After discussion of campaign plans,
 meeting adjourned.

J. Ebert, Secretary.

MAY DAY CONFERENCE.

**First Meeting Well Attended—Matters
 of Interest Decided Upon.**

The first conference of delegates rep-
 resenting the various progressive trade
 and labor organizations, called for the
 purpose of making arrangements for the
 celebration of International Labor Day,
 to be held at Cooper Union on Tuesday
 evening, May 1st, was held at the Daily
 People Building, Saturday evening, April
 14, with Charles H. Chase as chairman and
 M. Traurig as secretary.

Credentials were received and delegates
 seated from the following organizations:
 Machinists' Local 25, I. W. W.; Local
 225, I. W. W.; Excelsior Educational
 Society; Karl Marx Social Club; Estor-
 nian Branch, S. L. P.; French Branch, S.
 L. P.; Seventh and Ninth Assembly Dis-
 tricts, S. L. P.; Fourteenth and Eight-
 teenth Assembly Districts, S. L. P.; Six-
 teenth Assembly District, S. L. P.; Twen-
 ty-second and Twenty-fourth As-
 sembly Districts, S. L. P.; Twentieth As-
 sembly District, S. L. P.; Thirty-second
 and Thirty-third Assembly Districts, S.
 L. P.; and Thirty-fifth Assembly Dis-
 trict, S. L. P.

A communication was received from
 the Italian Socialist Federation stating
 that inasmuch as they had already made
 arrangements for a May Day Demonstra-
 tion of their own they thought it would
 therefore be impossible for them to par-
 ticipate in our demonstration. A member
 of the Italian Socialist Federation who
 was present stated that the reason that
 his organization had arranged a meeting
 of their own was that they could make
 more propaganda among their country-
 men by holding a separate meeting. He
 was of the opinion though that their
 demonstration was to be held on the
 afternoon of May 1st. The matter was
 then taken up for discussion and it was
 decided to elect a committee to visit the
 next meeting of the Italian Socialist
 Federation and request them to partici-
 pate in our demonstration in the even-
 ing. If their proposed demonstration
 takes place at the afternoon. The com-
 mittee was also empowered to offer the
 Italian Socialist Federation the privi-
 lege of having one of their speakers
 placed on the list of speakers at our
 meeting. The committee elected were F.
 Jeter, A. Petricious and L. Abelson.

The matter of securing suitable speak-
 ers for the demonstration and the get-
 ting out of advertising matter announc-
 ing the meeting was left in the hands
 of the County Executive Committee of
 Section New York County, S. L. P.

S. Wisnare, Charles Chase and Scam-
 mel were elected a committee to visit the
 editorial staff of the Daily People with

a view of getting out a special May
 Day number.

As a method of securing funds to cov-
 er some of the expenses of the meeting,
 it was decided to request all organiza-
 tions represented in the Conference to
 make voluntary contributions for this
 purpose.

It was further decided that the money
 remaining over after expenses have been
 paid, be divided equally among the Moyer-
 Haywood and Russian Revolution
 Funds.

Organizations that were not represent-
 ed at this conference are requested to
 send delegates to the next meeting which
 will be held on April 21st at the Daily
 People Building.

Adjournment followed.
 H. Traurig, Secretary.

MAY DAY IN DETROIT.

May Day celebration and grand ball
 given by I. W. W. and S. L. P. organi-
 zations at Concordia Hall, corner Gratiot
 avenue and Antoine street, Saturday
 evening, April 28th, 1906.

Mrs. Lillian Forberg of Chicago will
 deliver an address on "The Significance
 of May Day."

Tickets, if bought in advance, 10 cents,
 at the door, 25 cents.

Mrs. Forberg will speak on "Industrial
 Unionism" in the same hall, Sunday eve-
 ning, April 29th, 8 o'clock. Admission

WASHINGTON, D. C., ATTENTION
 A May Day celebration, entertainment
 and dance, will be given by the Pro-
 gressive Organizations of Washington,
 D. C. Festival speaker, James M. Reilly
 of New Jersey, at Odd Fellows' Hall,
 Seventh street, N. W., Tuesday evening,
 May 1, 1906.

Tickets, twenty-five cents each.
 Proceeds will go towards the defense
 fund of the W. F. of M. and the Russian
 Revolutionists.

LETTER-BOX.

(Continued from page 5.)

among them to cut with a knife. They
 are yelling "De Leonism!" to beat the
 band.

A. M. D., CINCINNATI, O.—It is de-
 cidedly base ingratitude on the part of
 the Volkszeitung to hiss the name of
 Debs at their party meetings. But for
 Debs they would have been drowned six
 years ago.

L. A., CLEVELAND, O.—Yes; our be-
 lief now is that Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone
 and St. John will all be triumph-
 antly acquitted. As to the first three
 we expect the testimony against them to
 be drowned in ignominy.

G. H. V., CARTERET, N. J.—The co-
 operative societies of England are es-
 sentially like those on the continent.
 They reduce the cost of living to the
 share-holders. Their economic status
 is false. If they are to do any good they
 can do so only on condition that a small
 percentage of workmen are shareholders.
 The moment all workmen share in
 them the effect will be to lower wages
 proportionally, the same as free trade
 does. The only difference between these
 European concerns and their American
 imitations is that the latter have to
 struggle against the added disadvantage
 of a fluent population; as a consequence,
 they collapse, sooner rather than later,
 and usually fraudulently.

U. L., NEW YORK.—When the split
 took place in 1890, the "Volkszeitung"
 did not have 5,000 circulation. We doubt
 it has 4,000 to-day. Our information
 leads to the belief that it is scraping
 around 3,000. That circulation (and not
 five times that circulation) can not sup-
 port its high salaried employees. As to
 The Worker, it admits a deficit right
 along. How do the two papers cover
 their large deficit?—by capitalist adver-
 tisements and by hush-money from
 Niedermeyer Unions. The People has a
 deficit. That is covered by the Party.
 No thinking man will accept the theory
 that capitalists are giving The People
 secret support. Capitalists do not pay
 people to expose them at every turn.
 They pay Volkszeitung Corporations
 however to suppress the voice of the
 rank and file in Unions, as happened in
 the instance of the brewers and Nieder-
 meyer. That pay was in two columns
 of advertisements, and in denunciations
 of The People for its exposure of Nieder-
 meyer, who has since absconded with the
 Union funds.

H. K., PITTSFIELD, MASS.—The
 comrade has that date engaged.

C. J. B., JR., WASHINGTON, D. C.;
 J. M. M., OTTAWA, CANADA; J. A.
 McC., WILKINSBURG, PA.; J. M.
 NEW HAVEN, CONN.; E. H., BOSTON,
 MASS.; L. W., CAMP HILL, ALA.; J.
 O'K., DUBLIN, IRELAND; C. H. S.,
 SONERVILLE, N. J.; G. G., LESTER,
 WASH.; H. B., MILWAUKEE, WIS.;
 W. H., HALLETSVILLE, TEX.; W. A.,
 LOCK HAVEN, PA.; W. A. M., FLOR-
 ENCE, COLO.; J. S., ROCKVILLE,
 CONN.; "GLASS," BOISE, IDA.; J. F.,
 LISBET, ARIZ.; R. J., NEW ORLEANS,
 LA.; J. S., OMAHA, NEB.; A. R., CHI-
 CAGO, ILL.; B. S. B., TOLEDO, O.; L.
 V., LITTLE ROCK, ARK.; J. T. OGDEN,
 UTAH—Matter received.

THAT 'FRISCO "RIOT"

A COMPOUND OF POLICE BRUTAL-
 ITY AND NEWSPAPER
 VICIOUSNESS.

Peaceful Demonstration Clubbed and
 Misrepresented—Court Hearings Show
 Uniformed Ruffians to Have Been the
 Cause of Disorder—the "Labor Mayor"
 Before and After Election.

(Special correspondence.)

San Francisco, Cal., April 13.—The
 brave guardians of law and order have
 added another glorious exploit to their
 long line of heroic deeds. Had they not
 turned out Sunday and bravely saved
 society once more, anarchy and con-
 flagration would by this time run ramp-
 ant in the City by the Golden Gate.

This is about the impression the un-
 initiated would receive on reading the
 'Frisco morning papers of the 9th inst.
 The facts, without sensational coloring
 are as follows:

A tremendous crowd had gathered in
 Woodward's Pavilion on the afternoon
 of the 8th inst., to protest against the
 kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pet-
 tibone. As the last speaker closed, a
 motion was made and unanimously car-
 ried, to form outside the Pavilion and
 march to Newspaper Square and there
 make the sentiments of the audience
 known. A line several blocks long and
 closely packed, marched down Market
 street displaying transparencies declar-
 ing the object of the demonstration. It
 was an impressive spectacle—all these
 workmen and women so quietly de-
 termined upon the object of the day.
 There was no noise, no shouting or hoot-
 ing. The situation of our imprisoned
 comrades made the march intense and
 solemn.

On Market street, at the junction of
 Third, Kearny, and Geary streets, is a
 square, around which the newspaper
 buildings are situated. On the plaza is
 a fountain known as Lotta's Fountain.
 Here the immense throng gathered and
 someone climbed the fountain and un-
 folded the I. W. W. banner, which hap-
 pened to be red and bears the inscrip-
 tion: "Workers of the World Unite".
 Comrade Geo. S. Holmes also climbed the
 fountain and addressed the multitude
 in stirring words, particularly as to the
 contemptible stand taken by the papers
 in actually convicting the Western Fed-
 eration of Miners Officers of murder be-
 fore they had received a trial. He was
 roundly cheered and the petty hand-
 maids of the Mine Owners' Association
 were hissed as they deserve to be; but
 aside from this there was absolutely no
 demonstration and much less disorder,
 and in another ten minutes the assem-
 bly would have dispersed and sought
 their homes, happy over the day's suc-
 cess.

But the stars—police stars of course—
 had differently decided. Just as Holmes
 finished, a policeman rushed up and
 tore down the banner, "thinking," so
 the papers state, "that it was the red
 flag of Anarchy." It is like a blue coat's
 ignorance, not to know the difference be-
 tween a flag and banner! At the same
 time Holmes was arrested and, quietly
 submitting, was taken on a car to the
 police station. Simultaneously several
 policemen started battering the crowd,
 pushing down and knocking inoffensive
 persons. Some one made a dash at the
 police; but who this one was no one
 knows; and rumor says strange things.
 Some hot-head no doubt, also lost his
 temper. The riot call was sent in and
 on Kearney street people went down
 right and left before the clubs. In the
 meantime another speaker had mounted
 the fountain. This kept fully two-
 thirds of the crowd there, not knowing
 that any disturbance had taken place
 in the outskirts, nor even that Holmes
 was arrested. The banner was replaced
 with a transparency, reading: "The
 Constitution Be Damned," signed Mine
 Owners' Association. Look Out, Remem-
 ber George III." This banner was placed
 so high and securely that for an hour it
 defied all attempts of arrest; but finally
 a brave upholder of law and order took
 courage and climbed up and arrested it,
 amidst the jeers of the crowd. Other men
 continued carrying the banners round
 and round and finally they were all ar-
 rested—men and banners. Seventeen
 arrests were made—leaving aside the ban-
 ners. Just what the blows amounted to
 is hard to tell, report so dreadfully mag-
 nifies such things. At night people talk-
 ed of police riot and a few blows by
 some fool or another. The next morning
 "The Call," at least, had narrowly es-
 caped "a most serious riot," which in-
 creased in violence as the writer of it
 advanced and closed with a good sized
 civil war where "they fought like
 demons." The telegraphic reports to the
 East have no doubt told of "a spirited
 and organized, and well planned rebel-
 lion of 'Frisco thugs, quenched only by
 the timely bravery of its gallant po-
 lice."

For my part I can only say that I was
 in the thick of it, that I saw no resist-

ance to the police and no lawlessness
 among the people. I saw the police swing
 their clubs right and left and hit inof-
 fensive persons. I saw women and chil-
 dren knocked about by the police and
 addressed like brutes. I know of men
 who were hit or narrowly dodged being
 knocked down, because they engaged in
 the riotous pastime of cooling down the
 angry crowd. I know that harmless citi-
 zens were clubbed and that one old
 man who could not get out of the way
 was run down by the patrol wagon. Yet
 for all that, and for all the papers' howl
 about mob rule and riot, there appeared
 in court next day only a solitary police-
 man who had received a blow and an-
 other that had been struck with a cane.
 "A fierce riot" indeed! Well worth our
 gallant police and the running down
 of old men and innocent women and
 children!

At first the jailers tried to bluff. There
 would be no bail. The felons had in-
 lited to riot! But as the evening wore on
 the demands for bail became louder and
 more numerous, then \$150 per man was
 demanded and when the answer was that
 thousands of dollars were ready for their
 release, bail was fixed for all but three,
 and it was as follows: one \$5; one \$10;
 and the rest \$20. Horrible criminals!
 What a risk if the felons should jump
 such high bail! But they did not. One
 of those that were held was discharged
 the next morning and the other two,
 who beyond all doubt, are picked out as
 victims, are charged with the above men-
 tioned exploits on the police. They are
 now out on bail.

There are a few lessons from this
 occurrence that we should not forget.
 First and foremost, we see that whether
 this police attack was preconceived or
 not, the press gained its point. It has
 been able to annul the great protest
 meeting and the seething demonstrations
 of itself and has made a sensation of
 the "mob" and "riot". The whole demon-
 stration was splendid, too splendid to
 be patiently borne by the powers that
 be! Until the time the men climbed the
 fountain. That much was overdone,
 for they broke the law! Lord bless you!

Then the passage was blocked. That
 could not be tolerated and a dozen or
 more wrongs surely make one right in
 the policeman's code—provided, of course
 that the majority of wrongs is on their
 own side. Of course, we might ask how
 often, when Free Masons, Odd Fellows,
 or the like, were in town, putting up a
 dumb show, men inclined to do the gap-
 ing act, climbed fountains and monu-
 ments with impunity? Of course we
 might ask how often have the streets
 been blocked on the very spot, when the
 papers made stereoptic announcements
 of the progress of a prize fight? But such
 questions, in Artemus Ward's language,
 would be "treason to the flag". Particu-
 larly as munery is a good dope for
 the workers and the most brutal of all
 sports is considered high art in 'Frisco
 society. Besides our men should have
 known better. Don't they say from the
 platform every day that what is law
 for the capitalists is not law for the
 workers, what can gracefully be done by
 the former is a crime for the latter? The
 I. W. W. men should learn to practice
 what they preach, or it will be practiced
 upon them with policemen's clubs.

Another lesson was too self-evident
 and was commented upon everywhere in
 the crowd. Before election, Schmitz
 election placards read: "No clubbing of
 workmen in 'Frisco while I am Ma-
 yor". Is the labor mayor before election
 a labor mayor after election?

Yet there was another lesson that
 sunk deep in my heart as I wandered
 among the angry, excited crowd. It was
 a study in history, the greatest of all
 history, namely, history in the making.
 It was a study of human progress. That
 crowd was angry. That crowd was in-
 dignant. Everywhere bitterness was ex-
 pressed against "our labor mayor", "our
 union police." Yet to judge by the com-
 plaints of the police in that whole seeth-
 ing mass of upwards 10,000 people, only
 two retaliating blows were struck. Yet
 the crowd did not cow, nor run, nor
 stoop. It remained on the square and
 around the corners and it stood on its
 dignity. That crowd was not a mob! It
 was composed of organized, disciplined
 workers that have learned the great-
 est of all arts, to take a blow from a
 bully when the losing of temper would
 be a calamity. Had such an outrage
 been committed on such a crowd 25 to
 50 years ago it would have taken better
 men than kickers and cuffs of women
 and children to stop it in a day. But it
 also would have been a dear day to the
 police of 'Frisco. It was with the height
 of pride at the great progress of our
 class that I noticed I. W. W. men and
 Socialists in the twinkle of an eye, con-
 stitute themselves committees of one to
 keep order and cool down the crowd at
 the risk of having their skulls broken.

The capitalist hirelings may have suc-
 ceeded in making a sensation of the Moyer
 and Haywood meeting; but they have
 not succeeded in trapping into fol-
 lowing the workers of 'Frisco.

The usual Sunday night meeting at
 Engle's Hall was packed to the doors
 with an enthusiastic audience and as
 our "felons" returned they were given
 an ovation. Holmes told the story of

NEW CASTLE
WORKINGMEN

DENOUNCE COLORADO-IDAHO KID-
 NAPPING AS A MENACE.

A Blow That Strikes at the Liberties of
 the Working Class—I. W. W. Local
 Organized—General President Sherman
 to Speak Again—Other Items of In-
 terest.

(Special Correspondence.)

New Castle, Pa., April 15.—The local
 branch of the Socialist party held a
 Moyer-Haywood protest meeting at the
 Opera House here on Sunday after-
 noon, April 8. The speaker was A. M.
 Simons of Chicago. The meeting was a
 success numerically. Your correspond-
 ent was asked to forward the following
 resolutions which were adopted at the
 meeting, for publication:

Whereas, The Standard Oil Company,
 alias the Mine Owners' Association, by a
 prearranged special train in the dead
 of night, deported from their homes
 and families from Colorado into Idaho,
 Chas. H. Moyer and Wm. D. Haywood,
 and Geo. A. Pettibone, members and of-
 ficers of the Western Federation of Min-
 ers, the mining branch of the Indus-
 trial Workers of the World, and inhu-
 manely incarcerated them in the peniten-
 tiary before conviction, upon the false
 charge of complicity in the murder of
 ex-Governor Steunenberg; and

Whereas, It is a well known fact to
 us and all liberty loving working people
 that the executive and judicial depart-
 ments of the capitalist controlled com-
 monwealth of Colorado have striven for
 years to annihilate the Western Federa-
 tion of Miners and impede the advance
 of the labor movement, and that Gov-
 ernor McDonald and Governor Gooding
 are under the same employment as the
 McParland clique who made a statement
 that the kidnapped men would never
 leave Idaho alive; and

Whereas, It is a foregone conclusion
 that the persecuted men are absolutely
 innocent of the charge preferred against
 them, but are persecuted for the reason
 that they have always stood for truth
 and right against treason's might;
 therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, in mass meeting
 assembled, most emphatically protest
 against this damnable attempt to murder
 our brothers of Colorado, and against
 the unconstitutional deportation of in-
 nocent men from state to state, and
 against the unlawful, Russian-like im-
 prisonment of men without trial; and,
 be it

Resolved, That we resent and con-
 demn the action of Governor McDonald
 and Governor Gooding and all others
 serving under Iscariot for taking advan-
 tage of public office to further the in-
 terests of corporate wealth against the
 interests of the many; and, be it

Resolved, That, though the attack of
 the capitalists upon the rights and lib-
 erties of the Western Federation of Min-
 ers is struck at one body of working-
 men only, the principles involved effect
 the rights and liberties of every work-
 ingman individually, and all bodies of
 workingmen collectively; and, be it fur-
 ther

Resolved, That we appeal to all bodies
 of workingmen to assist with their moral
 and financial support the Western Fed-
 eration of Miners to prevent the assas-
 sination of our comrades; and, be it fur-
 ther

Resolved, That copies of the above
 resolutions be sent Theodore Roosevelt,
 President of the United States, Gov-
 ernor McDonald, Governor Gooding, the
 Western Federation of Miners, the I.
 W. W., the Weekly People, and each of
 the local papers.

Joint Committee.
 A local of the I. W. W. was formed
 here last Wednesday night, with fifteen
 charter members. Temporary officers
 were elected. When charter arrives, or-
 ganization will be completed.

We decided to hold a protest meeting
 on April 22, in Opera House, with our
 general president, Chas. O. Sherman, as
 the speaker.

All advertising matter will soon be
 ready and before we stop our work of
 rousing the workers here, the sleep of
 the A. F. of L. leaders will be disturbed.

Critchlow has informed the members
 of the International Laborers' Union
 here that joining the I. W. W. means
 expulsion. This information is being

his arrest and their joint experience in
 the cell and how they had sung the
 Marseillaise with a vim.

The attorney for the defence pleaded
 "not guilty" in all the cases and dem-
 anded a separate jury trial for each.

It may interest the reader to know
 that the transparencies were released
 without bail and will march boldly in
 the Oakland parade next Sunday.
 Olive M. Johnson

The Industrial Worker

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
 THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

A Monthly Paper, sixteen pages, 64 columns.

Subscription Price:
 FIFTY CENTS A YEAR

Address THE INDUSTRIAL WORKER
 148 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

met by the members with deep thinking.
 J. W. Slayton, who has just returned
 from a tour for the Socialist party, be-
 came one of our charter members.
 says the I. W. W. is steadily forging
 ahead in the West.

While the protest meeting is held
 under the I. W. W. the local branch of
 the S. P. is assisting us in every way
 possible to make this meeting a hum-
 mer.

Sherman made a good impression here
 before, not only with the tin workers,
 but also in his short address to the
 branch of the S. P., with the result that
 the scales are dropping from some of
 the members' eyes in regard to the ques-
 tion of what an economic organization
 should be.

Now is the time to agitate, educate
 and organize.
 R. R.

WORRYING THE MISLEADERS.

(Continued from page 5.)

heads, disgruntled weaklings, incompe-
 tence, etc. Now why was the same
 "Saimson" of Pure and Simplem afraid
 to allow the little David of the I. W. W.
 the platform at the "open" meeting of
 the carpenters? Imagine the great Flett
 being afraid of "weaklings," "incompe-
 tents," etc., and you have an idea of
 the mental and moral calibre of the
 labor fakir.

All of which goes to show that the
 barnacles of Labor having obtained their
 hold by means of lies they imagine that
 the same means will serve for the pre-
 sent and future, but they will find out
 that the I. W. W. has an anti-fouling
 solution in the shape of correct principles
 that will sooner or later cause those bar-
 nacles to drop off, fade away, and die.

All liars are not fakirs; but all fakirs
 are damnable liars.

Fraternally,
 James M. Reid.

Toronto, Can., April 9.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Satur-
 day, April 7, the following contributions
 were received to the above fund:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| John M. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| Geo. Scheer, Danbury, Conn. | 2.00 |
| Min. S. E. C., per J. W. John- | 10.00 |
| J. A. Leach, Tucson, Ariz., \$1 | 12.00 |
| per month for year 1906 | |
| A. Gilhaus, Organizer, com. | |
| on subs. and literature in | |
| March | 3.00 |
| F. B. | .08 |
| Philip Veal, com. on literature | 4.30 |
| Jacob Schwenk, Jersey City, N. J. | 1.00 |

Total \$ 33.38

Previously acknowledged ... \$2,533.23

Grand total \$2,566.61

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS' FUND.

This fund received during the week

ending with Saturday, April 7, the fol-
 lowing contributions:

Buffalo, N.